THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

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Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 143⅞.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	2:50 a m	Mail	1:20 a m
Mail Accommodn	5:50 p m	Fast Line	2:00 a m
Pitts. & Erie Mail	1:30 p m	Pitts. & Erie Mail	12:50 p m
Philla. Express	4:20 p m	Baltimore Expr's	1:30 p m
Fast Line	9:00 p m	Philla. Express	2:32 p m
Johnstown Accn	3:30 p m	Johnstown Accn	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	6:25 a m
2d "	11:00 a m	2d "	8:50 a m
3d "	4:30 p m	3d "	2:00 p m
4th "	6:05 p m	4th "	6:50 p m
Freight Accommdn	8:00 p m	Freight Accommd'n	7:30 a m

The church train leaves Walls' Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:00 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:10 a m	Express	2:25 a m
Express	2:50 p m	Express	3:30 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Fast Line	6:00 p m
Mail	7:30 a m	Mail	7:50 p m

N. Castle & Erie... 6:00 a m | N. Castle & Erie... 8:30 p m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9:00 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 4:45 p. m., and 6:00 p. m. Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 3:30 p. m.; Economy, 11:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:10 a m	Express	2:10 a m
Express	2:45 p m	Express	3:45 p m
Mail	9:30 a m	Mail	9:00 p m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 3:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	10:00 a m
1st Broadtock's	11:00 a m	1st Broadtock's	5:00 p m
2d "	6:15 p m	2d "	2:05 p m
1st Braddock's	7:45 a m	1st Braddock's	8:30 a m
2d "	4:15 p m	2d "	5:00 p m

CITY ITEMS.

Lubin's Cocoanut Cream

Sold by Dr. J. M. Fulton, N.s. 67 and 69 Fifth street, is a most delightful preparation for the hair, and we are pleased to learn that it is coming into very general use. The Doctor also keeps a full supply, at his well-known Drug Store, of Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicines.

Ninety eight Per Cent. Alcohol

Is sold lower at Fleming's Drug Depot, No. 84 Market street, than elsewhere in the city. Call and be convinced.

Lime.

Shortlidge & Co., Bellefonte, Pa., are supplying parties with the best white wood-burnt lime offered for sale in the Pittsburgh market.

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1865.

A Handsome Compliment.

Some time previous to the capture of Richmond a movement was inaugurated to raise a sum of money to be presented to the soldiers who should first raise the national flag over that city in the then contemplated assault. The money was to be placed in General GRANT'S hands for distribution. The effort for some reason did not prosper well, and less than five hundred dollars was raised. Although Richmond was not taken by a direct assault, General GRANT has determined to award the money to the three men recommended by their Corps commanders for the most conspicuous gallantry in the final assault upon Petersburg, as by the capture of that place the rebels were compelled to evacuate their capital. The three men are Sergeant DAVID W. YOUNG, of the 138th Pennsylvania, Sixth Corps; Sergeant THOS. MCGRAW, 23d Indiana, Twenty-fourth Corps; and Corporal JACOB B. TOZER, 4th Maine, Fifth Corps, to each of whom General GRANT has written an autograph letter announcing the award.

Sergeant YOUNG, whose name is just mentioned, is a native and resident of Pittsburgh, and entered the service at the organization of his regiment, as a private in company E. For gallant and meritorious services, the lamented Lieut. Col. MOODY advanced him to the proud post of Color Sergeant of the regiment. He was badly wounded at Winchester September 19th, 1864, but being of correct habits and possessed of a vigorous constitution he soon returned to duty. In the assault on Petersburg on the 2d of April, 1865, he carried the proud distinction of being the first to plant the National ensign on the rebel works, and in another engagement later in the day was again severely wounded. He is still a youth, not being more than nineteen years old, but is in every way worthy of the compliment which has been paid him by his commanders.

It is needless to say that such a gallant color bearer had a regiment equally as gallant to follow him, and we congratulate the people of Pittsburgh that they sent to the field such a noble regiment as the One Hundred and Thirty-Ninth, to return with so much honor and distinction. The last memorable assault was commanded by Major JAMES MCGREGOR, who participated with it in every battle and skirmish in which it was engaged.

ANOTHER DEFAULTER.—FREDERICK STANFORD, a member of the firm of STANFORD & HOUSTON, stock brokers, Philadelphia, has absconded with twenty-six thousand dollars, which he got into his hands under the pretext of loaning it in New York, and which the firm borrowed to meet the application of the loan.

OUR CROP CORRESPONDENCE.

Hancock County, Ohio.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
HANCOCK, O., August 3, 1865.

Noticing in the COMMERCIAL, that you wished the readers of that paper to write you concerning the crops. I thought it would not be amiss, to contribute my mite from the above named county.

The wheat crop was somewhat injured by the rust, but I think will be an average crop; the wet weather will be favorable to some extent. The grass crop, could not be better, and the yield will be large. It is also somewhat damaged by the wet weather. The oats and barley, although the prospect of a good crop of corn, is one cause of the continued high prices of stock in the Eastern market. Farmers are buying all the stock they can get to winter over. The oats crop is all that could be desired; if any thing, it grew too rank, causing it to lay down, this makes it tedious to harvest; the heads are well filled and will yield well.

Of fruit, the crop will be good. Apples will be a good crop: not so large a yield as last year, but sufficient for home consumption, and some to spare. There will also be a good many peaches. Of the smaller fruits there has never been much planted, but wherever grown do well. Last season many sold of grapes; but few vines have ever been planted, but where cultivated do well. The farmers through this and adjoining counties are pretty generally selling their wool, the prices ranging from fifty-five to sixty cents per pound.

Of pork and beef, I think the prospects for high prices for another season are good. I do not say good exclusively, for prices are too high, but the scarcity of stock is my reason for saying so.

J. L.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The New York *Post* comes to the following comfortable conclusion, from the best information at hand: The estimate of all other expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1866, is under fifty millions of dollars. We thus arrive at the comfortable conclusion that a total revenue of two hundred millions a year would be ample enough to handle and keep the debt where it is. With the present rates of taxes, the estimate of receipts for the year ending June 30, 1866, is three hundred and ninety-six millions of dollars. We might, therefore, this day, cut down our taxes just one-half, and go on our way rejoicing.

FOOTE PROPOSES TO FIGHT FOR THE FLAG.—When United States Consul-General Potter returned to Montreal from the Detroit Commercial Convention, an excited mob gathered in the vicinity of his office, and threatened to tear down the Stars and Stripes. The intention to commit this outrage reached Foote's ears, and he became very excited. "We've had our fights over it," said he; "but, by ——, no d—d foreigner shall tear it down, unless over my dead body!" Bravo, Foote!

A young man named Irwin brutally murdered his father and mother at Deertown, near Hamilton, Ohio, on Saturday last.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1865. NO. 279.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Colored Men's Convention

Preamble and Resolutions Adopted.

Right of Representation Asked.

The Friends of Freedom Complimented.

Mustering Out of Troops.

THE ORDER TO GEN. SHERIDAN.

An Officer Tried and Sentenced.

IMPORTANT MILITARY CHANGES.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, August 7.

Previous to the adjournment of the

Colored Men's Convention

At Alexandria on Saturday evening, the following preamble and resolutions, which the weather has prevented sending sooner, were unanimously adopted:

We, the American citizens of African descent of the State of Virginia, in Convention assembled in the city of Alexandria, this fourth day of August, A. D. 1865, do adopt the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, In the darkest hours of American history, when treason and rebellion swept over the south, we remained loyal to the Government of the United States, and when the Government called us to arms we gladly came forth to fight her battles, and protect the flag that had enslaved us; and

WHEREAS, As peace is restored to the land, and the sound of the drum, or the tramp of troops, or the boom of cannon is heard no more; and the States so late in rebellion are about being restored to their relationship in the Federal Union under pretended loyalty,

Resolved, That any attempt to reconstruct the States so late in open rebellion against the General Government, without giving to American citizens of African descent all the rights and immunities accorded to white citizens so lately in open arms and hostility against the Government of the United States, is an act of gross injustice done to the loyal blacks, who compose the great loyal element of the Southern States.

Second.—That a petition be sent to Congress, in the name of this convention, respectfully, yet most earnestly requesting them to receive the Senators and Representatives elected from this State, Virginia, and admit them to Congress of the United States, and to keep the States under military control until all the rights and immunities accorded to white citizens shall be accorded to us—and,

WHEREAS, Good rulers make good and true subjects, which is illustrated in the case of Queen Victoria on the one hand, and Louis Napoleon on the other,

WHEREAS, This rule holds good with reference to ruler from parent to king. And,

WHEREAS, The reason why American rulers, and especially those in the Southern States, have been so thoroughly detested by colored men is because they have invariably led us and have joined hands with our oppressors, and in many cases were our enemies and oppressors; and,

WHEREAS, In the process of reconstruction and reappointing the officers of this State, we cannot look upon any one act, either by the Provisional Government of the State of Virginia, or by any person holding office, either by the appointment of Governor Pierpoint or as the result of any election ordered by his authority, have proved friendly to us, but in every case have they sought to degrade us. Therefore,

Resolved, That we, members of the Convention of Colored Citizens of Virginia, assembled, do most respectfully but earnestly call upon Governor Pierpoint to define his position in reference to the repeal of all the black laws of Virginia which oppress and degrade us; also, in reference to the franchise of colored citizens of Virginia.

Resolved, That unless he does this favorably we cannot consider him as our friend.

Resolved, That the very dubious course of the Governor has left both of us, and all true friends of the Union in a great uncertainty as to his fidelity to the principles upon which he was exalted to his position as Governor of Virginia.

Resolved, That we thank all true friends of our race, of all schools, but especially Hon. Charles Sumner, Benjamin Wade, Henry Wilson, Generals Terry and Turner, who have so recently suppressed the election of our enemies; but none have a greater share of our love and respect than Gen. Butler, who first decided the fate of slavery.

The reading of the last resolution produced the wildest enthusiasm, culminating in three hearty cheers and a tiger for Gen. Butler.

Another resolution was also adopted for providing for the appointment of a committee to confer with the Freedmen's Bureau at Richmond for the purpose of establishing common schools throughout the State, or in such sections as might be found practicable.

The Muster Out of Troops.

Heretofore troops that have been mustered out have been sent to their respective State capitals for final payment and discharge. The order of the War Department telegraphed to Gen. Sheridan, however, which authorizes him to muster out in Texas such troops as he thinks can be dispensed with, contains the following significant clause: "The musters out, discharges and payments will be made under the regulations promulgated in General Orders, except that officers and men who desire to receive their discharges and payments at the rendezvous where mustered out, will be permitted to do so."

The meaning of this will be readily understood when it is remembered that each of these men as might desire to aid the Liberals in Mexico, are thus placed at liberty to do so, with the privilege of retaining their arms, and are virtually furnished free transportation to the very spot where the Mexicans may need their services. The Department suggests that probably many of these men may, at any rate, wish to settle along the Texan frontier.

Sentence of an Officer.

Charles W. Chesshire, Commissioner of Board of Enrollment for Second District of New York, tried by court martial on a charge of accepting bribes, has been found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed from service, to forfeit all pay and allowances due him by Government, to pay a fine of two thousand dollars to the United States, and to be imprisoned in Albany penitentiary for six months, and until the fine is paid. The whole term of imprisonment not to exceed one year.

Military Changes.

Brevet Major General H. J. Hunt, for two years past Chief of Artillery of the army of the Potomac, Brigadier Generals G. A. De Russey and M. D. Hardin, have been relieved from duty in this department, and ordered to their respective homes, from thence to report to the Adjutant General by letter.

Brigadier General J. A. Haskin has been assigned to the command of all the troops serving in the Washington fortifications.

Twenty-eight more hospital chaplains were mustered out of service to-day.

Medical Officers Promoted.

Fifty-three officers of the Medical Corps have just received brevet promotions, twenty-seven of them in the regular army and twenty-six in the volunteer force. Among the number are the following Surgeons; Glover Perrin, 10th Ohio; H. R. Wirtz and Anthony Hager, Pennsylvania. Brevet Lieutenant Colonels, United States Army; Assistant Surgeons C. R. Greenleaf and B. B. Hubbard, Ohio; B. E. Frizer, H. S. Schell, C. K. Winnie, C. A. McCall, W. R. Ramsey, and John Brooke, Pennsylvania, Brevet Majors United States Army and Assistant Surgeons; T. Norris, Pennsylvania, Brevet Captain, United States Army; James H. Bouker, Iowa, and H. E. Goodman, Pennsylvania, Brevet Lieutenant Colonels of Volunteers; F. S. Loyd and William C. Daniels, Kentucky, Brevet Majors Volunteers; J. E. McGee, Tennessee, and F. Grube, Indiana, Brevet Majors Volunteers.

Seven thousand and forty acres of land were located last month, at the land office at Marquetta, Michigan, with agricultural college scrip.

Gen. Pope Promoted.

ST. LOUIS, August 7.—Gen. Pope, commanding the Department of Missouri, has been brevetted Major General in the regular army for meritorious and gallant service.

FROM SAVANNAH.

More Troops to be Mustered Out

Two Macon Papers Suppressed.

NEW YORK, August 7.—The steamer R. Spaulding brings Savannah dates to the 3d and Hilton Head to the 5th.

The Savannah *Herald* has the following items:

Orders have been received to muster out the 76th New York, 12th Connecticut, 18th Indiana, and 20th Massachusetts. The 28th Iowa left for Baltimore on the 24. Major General Carl Schurz left Savannah for Augusta on the 24. Captain Carter, arrived in Savannah from Augusta on the 24, in charge of $5,000 in silver, and $2,000 in gold, said to have been scattered by Jeff. Davis upon his flight near the residence of Howell Cobb.

Augusta papers contain the following items: General Steedman has suppressed the Macon *Journal* and *Messenger* for disloyal language. The *Transcript*, published by James N. Ellis, formerly of Albany, New York, was also suspended a day or two for printing a communicated incendiary notice of a rebel soldier.

A portion of the 1st Ohio cavalry under the influence of liquor, had robbed and destroyed goods in Florence, S. C., valued at twenty-five hundred dollars.

REBELS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Wade Hampton on Emigration

He Discourages the Idea.

NEW YORK, August 7.—The Columbia (N. C.) *Phœnix* has a letter from Wade Hampton, discouraging an idea of emigration which it seems a number of his friends have entertained, and asked his advice on. He advizes them to direct all their energies to the work of restoring law and order, agriculture, commerce, &c.

He recommends all who can do so to take the oath of allegiance. He tells them to select for the ensuing convention the best and truest men; not those who have skulked in the hour of danger, nor those who worshipped Mammon while their country was bleeding at every pore; nor the politician who, after fearing the war, dared not enter its hardships; but those who have their all at the altar of the country.

JOHN H. SURRATT IN CANADA.

Detectives on the Lookout for Him.

NEW YORK, August 7.—The *Commercial's* Montreal special says that John Surratt has been in Canada for a long time, and is now secreted in or near Montreal. It is believed he is harbored by secession sympathizers who became indignant at the execution of his mother. Several Canadian detectives are on the lookout for him, in hopes of securing the reward offered for him. Saunders is wearing gold, and Beverly Tucker is preparing to leave Montreal, owing to lack of funds.

Our Washington Correspondence.

Rebel sin Washington—Their Impudent Boasts—Jubal Early and his Performances—John Minor Botts and what he wants—Carnival of Rowdyism—Reported Resignation of Secretary Stanton—The President's Health, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, August 5th, 1865.

One evening last winter, at a time when Brigadier-Generals were so numerous in this city, that look in any direction, you could not miss seeing a star—a little boy ran home and told his mother that "he was down at Willard's, and threw a stone at a dog, but missing him hit three brigadier-Generals," and, said he, "the night is not good for Brigadiers, either." If that little boy was to go anywhere on the avenue, today, and throw a stone, he could not fail of hitting—not three Brigadier-Generals, U. S. A.—but a score of noted rebels. The fact is they are almost in possession of the District, and boast openly that they will soon again be in full possession. Since the pardoning power has been so liberally thrown "around loose, their presence has become intolerable, for their impudence and bold-faced villainy exceeds that of old Nick, himself. They openly say that in less than four years more, they will, here, in our capital, be again "masters of the situation," and I make laws to suit themselves. One poor devil, who was a clerk in the same room with me in the early part of 1861, but who, as a Virginian, seceded with that State—came back the other day minus a leg. He had the audacity to tell me that when they again came into power which would soon be, that they would pass laws giving their own soldiers pensions as well as the mudsills of the North. This is "a big thing on ice," something we hope may never be a reality. Some of them boast of a great republican party which will spring up, and then an humbling of the North by a repudiation of her debts.

Yesterday I had a good look at Jubal Early—the rebel General who gave us a big scare when he made an assault on Fort Stevens some thirteen months ago. At that time we had some cause for being alarmed, for there was only a mere handful of soldiers in the whole District. The scare was so big that four-fifths of all the clerks and civilians about the city were, when the militia was called out, suddenly seized with diarrhœas and cholics, having to be put to bed to save life—when, having sweltered for several days with the thermometer standing at 96°, their lives were finally saved, by the assurance that Jubal Early had gone, and the siege of the city was raised. They then came forth and offered their services to the Government for the protection of the city. This same Jubal is now in the city and is having "a high old time" with his old cronies and sympathizers throughout the city.

Last night Jubal went to the Canterbury Hall to see the Nymphs in short dresses, whose up the light "fantastic toe," and show themselves generally, which they did to perfection, and certainly to the satisfaction of Jubal. The house was crowded by Jubal's friends, who were there to greet him with a rousing reception. The wine flowed freely, and Jubal and his friends showed it. Jubal expressed himself to the satisfaction of his friends by declaring his "soul to everlasting perdition if ever he would stoop so low as to ask pardon of a tailor," and that "the tailor might take and confiscate his property and go to h—l with it, as he had taken precaution to forward to Europe enough of the wherewithal to live on the balance of his life—and which was beyond the reach of the tailor." Now Jubal thus expressed himself thus openly and is allowed to walk the streets "a lion among lions."

John Minor Botts has again arrived in town with his mouth crammed full of applications for pardon. All that John has to do to procure a pardon for some noted rebel, is to endorse across the paper, "Andy, grant him a pardon." Whereforthwith "Andy" orders that the past sins of the offender be "forgiven." John generally brings along with him a bill or two for several thousand dollars for wood taken or destroyed during the rebellion. All John has to do is to say he is hard up and urge the payment of his claim, and forthwith he receives the appointment. John Minor Botts is certainly an important personage to have so much influence. What he ever did to merit it during the rebellion is beyond comprehension. Many think he carried water on both shoulders. Be that as it may he is at present not to be trifled with, and seems to have influence enough to procure a pardon for David Heaton—should he get one as a special favor—which no doubt he will do, if he sees any point by which he can make a ten dollar, and make himself a Senator from Virginia.

Our city just present a huge den of highway robbers, burglars, and garroters. There is scarcely a night but some person is knocked down and robbed in the most-frequented streets of the city. Hardly a night but dozens of houses are rifled of articles by the cart load. Men cannot go to the Navy Yard Bridge after dark, safely picked. No arrests are made. A policeman in this city would be considered a sort of a lunatic if he should chance be anywhere near at a time his services will be required. Last night there was a big fight and most wretched swearing, which lasted half an hour, on the sidewalk directly opposite my window. After it was all over several policemen suddenly loom in sight, and diligently inquired the cause of the "commotion," and finally, to show their valor, when needed, captured an innocent barkey who was standing by, merely a spectator. After the next election, Mayor Wallack might devote a few hours to overhaul our "gallant city police."

We have good reason to believe that Secretary Stanton will, on account of the precarious condition of his health, retire from the Cabinet in a few weeks at furthest. He is advised by his physicians to take a long rest, as he is unable, to carry out that which he undertook. As soon as the arrangements for mustering out unnecessary troops are completed, and things are in such a shape that he can turn them over to his successor, he will retire, and intends spending a few weeks at Cape May and in traveling. Who his successor will be we have no idea.

There is much anxiety expressed in regard to the President's health. During the whole of the present week, until to-day, he has denied admission to visitors, even to General Butler, who has hereat his own request. He is to-day receiving visitors again, and we hope his health is entirely restored. The whole of his family are now here, and the President undoubtedly contributes to his personal comfort.

During the present month nearly all the barracks in Virginia will be sold. They contain millions of feet of lumber, and no doubt many good bargains will be realized.

In a few weeks more nothing but the shell of Ford's Theatre will remain. The entire inside is already taken down, and the building will be fitted up as a depository of trophies and relics of the war. We trust Congress will see that it will never be used as a theatre again.

S. C.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER STRIKE ON PITHOLE.

Success of Well No. 62, Holmden Farm

THE KENTUCKY OIL REGIONS.

Brilliant Prospects on Long Falls Creek

Remarkable Development in West Virginia.

CRYSTALIZED ROCK OIL.

The Greatest Marvel Yet.

Our Oil City correspondent reports a successful issue of well No. 62, on the Holmden Farm, Pithole creek, as follows:

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
OIL CITY, August 6.

Well No. 62, on the Holmden Farm, Pithole creek, commenced flowing at the rate of one hundred barrels per day, on Saturday. The prospects are favorable for a large increase.

G. W. P.

Petroleum in Kentucky.

The well-informed Kentucky correspondent of the COMMERCIAL, whose statements may be implicitly relied upon, gives a flattering report of oil prospects in the Long Falls creek region. The fact has been sufficiently established that the territory in the neighborhood of Green river, about Glasgow, and at Little Falls creek, is rich in lubricating oil of most valuable quality. In all instances where wells have been successfully prosecuted, the results have been most satisfactory, and it is a somewhat remarkable fact that good wells have been obtained at a very shallow depth. The latest strikes in McLean county, Ky., are reported as follows:

CALHOUN, MCLEAN COUNTY, KY., }
August 1st, 1865. }

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

Another well has recently been struck on the Wall Farm, some three miles above the Tyler Well, on Long Falls Creek. The drilling has ceased and tubing is being procured to pump it. It is variously estimated at from a five to twenty-five barrel well, and is a very superior article of oil. The E. D. Tyler & Co. well, on the Mayo Farm, is said to be increasing. It is also stated by Mr. Strawbridge, the Superintendent, that they intend to stop the drills in another well on the same tract, and procure tubing to pump, as they think they have a good thing. The Sturgeon Well, on the Helrs Farm, had a fine show of oil upon striking the first sand rock, at about sixty feet. The Ice Well, on the Mayo Farm, is progressing finely, with the most flattering prospects; its depth is about two hundred feet. The Gardner, Patterson, Johnson well is a Canadian by birth, and has had much experience in the oil business, and he states that he has never seen a better show for oil. Now while it is generally oil that exists along Long Falls Creek, The Barrett & Williams Well, near Calhoun, or Long Falls Mills, has the most flattering prospects, having reached the depth of about 180 feet.

Another well has been commenced on the Jones Tract, about three miles above the Tyler on the Mayo tract, down Long Falls Creek, by Messrs. Spalding & Co., of Louisville, Kentucky. They have erected their engine house and are daily expecting their engines. The engines are now to work along the Creek, and those who have been drilling by hand and horse power, are about to dispense of drilling aside, and are procuring engines as rapidly as possible. So confident are they of obtaining the greasy substance in quantity that the expense of an Engine is nothing to them.

The opinion as expressed by many practical and experienced men is that there is but little uncertainty in finding oil, and that a number of good paying wells at a depth ranging from 250 to 600 feet along Long Falls Creek. The work along Long Falls is fast assuming an Oil Creek appearance in its derricks, &c.

Very Respectfully,
JOHN H. ROBERTSON.

The McHenry House, Meadville.

A correspondent sends the following, which is endorsed:

MEADVILLE, PA., July 29, 1865.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

While at the McHenry House at this place, on my way from New York to Cincinnati, I have read the remarks of your correspondent, "J. F. C." censuring the manner in which the "table" at that house is kept. Now I have spent several weeks at that house, including the fortnight of the great rush last year, and I take pleasure to say that the "table" and all the appointments of the McHenry House, will compare favorably with any of the first-class hotels in the West. If your correspondent "J. F. C." can keep a Railroad Hotel, at which nine separate meals are furnished daily, without occasionally giving him a bad cup of coffee, he ought to engage in the business.

E. J. W.

Another Petroleum Wonder.

A vein or "lode" of mineral exists in West Virginia which is attracting considerable attention from scientific men and capitalists, and much speculation has been indulged in as to its origin and appropriate name. Upon its first discovery it was called asphaltum, but repeated observations and experiments by geologists and chemists have resulted in its being generally known as "crystalized rock oil." Whatever may be the true name of this mineral, it is evidently one of the scientific wonders of the world—not only as to its peculiar position, but in its composition and its immense value. Its location is in Braxton county, Va., about eight miles in an air line nearly south from Cairo Station on the Parkersburg branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

This vein was first discovered in the sides of the hills, on each side of McFarland's Run, which is a small tributary to the south fork of the Hughes river, and was found to be in a vertical position, running nearly east and west. The hills in this locality are from three to four hundred and eighty-six to four hundred feet in height, and by sinking shovel pits at convenient distances over these hills it is found within from five to eight feet of the surface, and has thus been traced a distance of nearly one and a half miles in a direct line. It occupies the bed of a small ravine or hollow, which seems to have been split open and the fissure filled with this mineral when in a liquid state. Over the tops of the hills the vein is found to be about three feet wide, but in the side of the hill, at the run, it is four feet and eight inches wide; while at the shaft recently sunk at the run, to the depth of twenty feet, a distance of fifteen feet from the whole width of the vein, it was found to be six feet and six inches in width, giving evidence that from the top downward the vein becomes wider. It is also found in veins or fissures, how it becomes, of course no one can tell. Several tons of this mineral have been sent to Eastern cities, and submitted to various chemical experiments by well known scientific and practical men, and from their statements of its wonderful yield in oil and gas, we are enabled to form some idea of its immense value. That the latter purity is indicated by the following certificate from Prof. Doremus, of New York:

NEW YORK, January 12, 1865.

"The Graham coal, from an ultimate analysis made by myself, and published in 1859, in one hundred parts of the coal dried at 212° F.—

Ash	2.15
Hydrogen	5.48
Carbon	82.88
Oxygen	12.75
Nitrogen	0.69
	100.00

Signed, R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.,
Professor Chemistry, &c.

Professor Losley, of Philadelphia, in his treatise on petroleum oils, gives the yield as follows: Professor Richardson gives the yield as 169 gallons, and Professor Roberts gives it as ranging from 140 to 169 gallons of oil to the ton. The specific gravity of the oil was 28°, and in refining it yielded from 80 to 85 per cent.

From a series of experiments made in Brooklyn, New York, by Mr. J. C. Burdick and others, it is inferred as follows: That 2,000 pounds of 2,240 feet of gas to the ton. The value of this gas may be inferred from a statement made by A. L. Bogart, Esq., analytical chemist and gas engineer of New York, who made several experiments with it in comparison with other gas. He says: "From the results of these experiments the illuminating power of the Ritchie Rock Oil is also proved to be less than that of the ordinary gas now used in this city."

Professor Lesley, of Philadelphia, in a lengthy report before the Academy of Science, says: "Two veins have been struck, one at a depth of it is vertical while all the stratification of the country is nearly horizontal. Second—It is of the finest quality, refining as it does, to a first. "It is pure and clean, without the least admixture of earthy or foreign ingredients." Again he says: "There seems to be no escape from the conclusion that the rock oil of the Ritchie vein is a product of the gradual oxidation of coal oil overfilling the open fissure. It is not impossible therefore that the lower regions of the fissure contain much coal oil yet."

The purchasers of the land on which this lode is situated, were so impressed with its real worth, that they not only secured the adjoining lands, but also the right of way for the railroad from Cairo station to the mine, and commenced operations with the view of working the mine and developing the property. A company has been organized under the "Graham Crystalized Rock Oil Company," of which Thomas Wilson, Esq., of Baltimore is President, and John Hopkins, Esq., of Chester, Pa., and Messrs. Francis J. King, Evard H. Hopkins are among the directors.

The distance from Cairo to the mines by the Parkersburg route is sixteen and a half miles, and the company have already graded fourteen miles and have a wooden track laid on eight miles of the road. They have five and a half acres of land at Cairo for depot purposes, on which there are two dwelling houses and stable, they have also four houses between Cairo and the mine, and four at the mine, making ten dwelling houses on the property. The company also have at the mine, a saw mill and about eighty thousand feet of lumber already sawed, a carpenter's shop, blacksmith's shop, and two sets of blacksmith's tools complete, a stable and corneribs; an engine and boiler and tools for boring a well. It is the design of the company to complete the railroad at once and to erect retorts sufficient for producing from sixty to one hundred barrels of oil per day. It is said that one hundred tons per day can easily be mined and retorted at the mine at a cost not to exceed five dollars per ton, or $1 25 per barrel for the oil.

While there is room for a large number of wells on the property, and the general belief is that there is an immense lake of heavy oil below the surface, which will be tested by boring, yet the calculations of profit are not based on what *may or may not be found*, as the vein itself is sufficient to furnish apparently an inexhaustible source of wealth.

The Late Strike on Dunkard.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
UNIONTOWN, August 6, 1865.

The "Glyde" owned by the Messrs. Glydes & Wells of your city, is the great well of Dunkard Creek. Mr. Chas. S. Seaton, Superintendent of the Elliott Oil Company, states that on Friday last the well produced sixty barrels of oil, and on Saturday it increased to one hundred and seventy-five barrels. This is the largest well any well that has been struck on Dunkard Creek, and is, very naturally, creating considerable excitement on the creek.

There have been several other good strikes made recently, and which are about being tested. Yours truly, B.

Miscellaneous Oil Items.

One well at Sugar Creek is producing seventy-five barrels of lubricating oil daily, and other wells are improving. At the junction of Sugar and French creeks are several new wells showing signs of thrift and success, some wells producing twenty-five barrels.

The well being sunk at Clearfield has reached a depth of over eight hundred feet, with an increasing prospect of obtaining the greasy fluid.

The Swift Farm Petroleum and Mining Company, located in Lorain county, Ohio, about thirty-eight miles from Cleveland, have struck a fine well of lubricating oil.

The McArthur Oil Company, operating on Queer creek, Hocking county, Ohio, struck an immense gas vein a few days ago, and the well is now yielding one barrel of oil per day, and one barrel of water per minute.

The well recently struck at Vermillion, Erie county, Ohio, at a depth of six hundred and twenty feet, is yielding about fifteen barrels per day.

The new well on the Hawthorn Farm, Sugar creek, is pumping twenty-five barrels. The Birney wells near the mouth of the creek, are pumping from twenty to thirty barrels each.

A new well has been struck on the Kingsland flats, near where the first well was drilled by Drake. The well is doing finely, and has a good show for a large yield. It is known as the Little Giant, and belongs to the Great Basin Oil Company, of Philadelphia.

Already the oil production of Venango exceeds the whole value of the iron yield of Pennsylvania, and, as an article of commerce, it exceeds in importance the first well ever struck in the United States. What will it become when Pithole is fully developed?

At a depth of one hundred and forty-two feet, in the shaft of the Free Labor well, near Fredericksburg, Lawrence county, on the Mahoning river, have struck a good vein of lubricating oil. A portion of the Great Eastern Oil Company here and Oil City Railroad Company, has arrived at its destination, and the road will be immediately commenced.

A private letter received in Philadelphia chronicles the strike of a one thousand barrel oil well on the Jacobs Farm, near East Sandy. It is strange that this news should pass Pittsburgh on its way back from Philadelphia. The news is good enough to be true, but the details are wanting.

The Baden well, in Oil City, having been cleaned out and bored a few feet deeper, is now yielding fifteen barrels per day.

Oil has been discovered near New Berlin, Union county, Pa., and the company is boring with every indication of success.

Strong surface indications of oil are said to exist in Bedford county, Pennsylvania.

An oil well is reported to have been struck at McVeytown, Mifflin county, Pa., which yields two hundred barrels per day. A forty barrel well is reported struck in another part of the county.

Oil has been found in a well sunk for water at St. Joseph, Mo., near the edge of Black Snake Creek.

The Willow Glen Oil Company, a few days ago, struck a good vein of salt water in their well in Short Creek, and kept rising, at a depth of less than four hundred feet.

STATE ITEMS.

Potatoes are selling for seventy-five cents per bushel in Mifflinton.

Jonathan Pock, of Meadow Ground, Fulton county, has killed sixty-one snakes in that region.

John Grass, Sr., a justice of the peace of Armstrong township, Lycoming county, having been charged with incest, his daughter having given birth to a child by him, has fled the county to escape arrest and punishment.

Chill. C. Hazzard, editor of the *Republican*, has been appointed postmaster of Monongahela City. Having served with honor and distinction in the Reserves, and being without capital, the appointment of Mr. Hazzard was one fit to be made.

On Tuesday last the Bank of Northumberland, at Sunbury, destroyed by fire the old issue of bank bills, to the amount of $62,700. The bank is recalling in its notes with the view of becoming a National Bank.

Harrisburg seems to be infested with thieves of all degrees, judging from the extent of their depredations, as announced in the local papers.

J. P. Hassler, Esq., has been elected cashier of the Carlisle Deposit Bank, vice Wm. W. Heeleey, deceased.

Carlisle Barracks, it is said, never presented a more beautiful appearance than at present. The garrison consists of the permanent company, numbering about one hundred and twenty-five men, and the rest are recruits and recruits. These recruits are arriving in squads almost every day from the several rendezvous, and after having been drilled, are assigned to their regiments and join them in the field.

C. A. Boas, jeweler, of Harrisburg, has been the victim of a swindler, giving his name as Thomas Williams, who had a good watch valued at one hundred and fifty dollars sent to the hotel to be examined by his wife. Mrs. Williams not being in her room, her husband, with the watch in his possession, went in search of her, and, strange to say, has not yet found her, as he has not returned to Mr. Boas.

The Board of Managers of the United States Soldiers and Sailors' Home of Pennsylvania, have issued a card setting forth that they design to locate the Home near Philadelphia; to buy a tract of land for tillage by the inmates, and for the erection of shops and machinery for light mechanical and manufacturing labor, with cottages for the occupancy of the inmates and their dependent families; and to provide a school for educating and training to industry the young men and children within the guardianship of the Institution. The Home will be supported by the labor of its inmates. The Pittsburgh Soldiers and Sailors' Home, which will open its works to-day, and start the experiments by well known scientific and practical men, and from their statements of its wonderful yield in oil and gas, we are enabled to form some idea of its immense value. That the latter purity is indicated by the following certificate from Prof. Doremus, of New York:

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

THE CENSUS STATISTICS.

Important Revenue Decision

The Negro Difficulty at Aquia Creek.

Outrages Perpetrated upon the Freedmen.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, August 7.

The Census Statistics

For 1860, now in course of preparation by Commissioner Edwards, show the value of India rubber goods manufactured in that year in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, to be $5,642,700

Revenue Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a pedlar's license must be taken out by agents traveling from place to place selling mowing machines.

The 19th Wisconsin regiment, now serving in the Department of Virginia, has been ordered to be mustered out

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1865.

Crop Correspondence.

We shall feel under great obligations to whoever will write us briefly and reliably, concerning the crops wherever the COMMERCIAL circulates. It is facts we want, and at the earliest possible moment, concerning every crop—not forgetting the grape. Will growers and others take a little time to contribute what they can to render as complete as possible information which, when collected, will be of great value?

Copperheadism Still Rampant.

The Chicago *Times*, one of the most rancorous and unprincipled copperhead papers in the country, is sedulous in its efforts to keep up the irritation of the Southern mind. It employs the most unblushing falsehood and misrepresentation to effect its purpose. In a late article on the perpetuation of Republican power it thus speaks of the Republican press:

The people of the North have the choice to make between abandonment of the teachings of that press and eternal antagonism of sections. The Republican press and the principal Republican leaders want this antagonism. They deem it as essential to their partisan interests as they did before the war.

This is a gross slander. The Republican press everywhere is laboring earnestly to destroy the antagonism referred to. We do not desire to preserve it. We accept the late war as a success. It accomplished several important results which we are determined shall be maintained. We are anxious to bring both sections upon a common level—to produce a homogeneity of feelings, institutions and laws. It was the antagonism existing between the North and the South that occasioned the war, and we desire that the cause shall be understood as having been destroyed by the war. To that end do we labor. The *Times* would have been correct had it made its charge upon the press, of which it is one, and the party whose cause it supports. We ask the people of the whole country to forget slavery and every other thing that precipitated the civil war upon us, and to labor unitedly and earnestly in restoring civil government everywhere on the basis of universal freedom. The democratic press persistently refuse to take this course, and with wicked purpose denounce the measures employed by the administration to produce that result, and which the republican press earnestly advocate.

The Southern people are now, and have been since the close of the war, anxious to unite cordially and honestly in the perfect restoration of the Union, accepting as the penalty of their rebellion the loss of the institution of slavery and the terrible suffering otherwise entailed by the war; and all that is necessary to complete a speedy restoration is a similar spirit in the action of the North.

The first proposition in this extract may be true. If the Southern people are anxious to unite in restoring the Union, the Democratic press will not permit them to unite, for acting under Democratic encouragement we find that in at least two States of the South there are schemes on foot to restore slavery. There can be no reconstruction of the Union with slavery. We firmly believe that all that is necessary to complete an immediate restoration, is for the Democracy to accept the issues of the war and heartily and determinedly stand by the President.

The cost of the perpetuation of Republican power will be that restoration will be indefinitely postponed, if not defeated for all time.

This would be more truthful if the words "Republican power" were "Democratic wickedness."

It is easy to see that, if the South is held in military subjection now, when there is no necessity for it, the necessity will by and by arise, and military state governments will become permanencies.

Just as the Southern people and the democracy please. The length of military subjection is in their power to determine. If they desire it to continue indefinitely, they have only to persist in resisting the civil authority; but if they are anxious to be relieved from it soon, they must accept in good faith the national Constitution, laws and proclamations.

The Southern people are encouraged to maintain a hostile attitude towards the national authority, for with the support of the Democracy it will be thrown overboard, and the Union restored in their own way, probably on the basis of slavery as of old.

The Northern people must throw overboard the republican leaders now, for until they overthrow, there will be no harmony between the North and the South. Until their overthrow, there can be no restoration of the Union.

There it is. When President JOHNSON and the loyal people of the country are thrown overboard, the scheme of the recent JEFF. DAVIS New York meeting—the success of the rebellion "in another way"—will be accomplished.

Are they not plotting to-day—have they not been plotting since the end of the war—as to how the Southern senators and representatives can be kept out of Congress? Have they not declared it an absolute condition of the admission in Congress of Southern senators and representatives that the Southern States shall bestow the privilege of suffrage upon the whole body of dense ignorance and barbarism residing in the Southern negroes?

No, there is not a word of truth in it. There is no such plot—no such declaration has been made. President JOHNSON'S policy does not contain any such features. The question of negro suffrage is one with which the President has as yet had nothing to do. He asks the Southern people to yield a hearty and unqualified obedience to the national authority, and if they will do so they will have as much control over that question as the people of the North. The wicked misrepresentation of the *Times* can accomplish nothing but the postponement of the settlement of the South.

The South is "Umble."

We have endeavored, by the use of all available and reliable means, to get a fair view and to form a correct judgment of the prevailing sentiments of the Southern people, since the collapse of the rebellion. We have carefully and candidly read the letters, speeches and editorial articles of Southern men, and the reports and correspondence of Northern journals, of the different political connections.

That the grand conspirators and their deluded adherents are miserably disappointed in the issue of the contest, it requires no great discernment to discover. No such air castles ever reared their majestic and gilded heights in the sky, as those which rose before the imagination of such political architects as DAVIS, BRECKINRIDGE, MASON and the rest. No such El Dorado of golden prospects were granted the rapacious hopes of a rabble, as those which met the excited gaze of their deluded followers as they turned their steps northward following the banners of rebellion. That vexation and anger should ensue, on awaking from their dreams of ambition and avarice, is as natural as a headache after a drunken revel. They find not only their rapacious schemes frustrated, but their old possessions lost. What they hoped for and what they had are sunk in the same wreck.

Amid such a ruin, they cannot feel or speak cheerfully. Amiable tempers and cheery words are not to be expected in the first smart of such experiences. Governor PERRY'S speech was replete with spontaneous honesty, and may fairly be taken as a type and expression of the prevalent feeling: we are down; the heel of power is on our neck; we must lie still; struggling will only make things worse; it cannot be helped now. They assume the tone and look of injured innocence. They are all submission. They are meek and martyr-like. They are "umble," as so many URIAH HEEPS. They are ready almost to forgive the United States, and to return good for all the evils inflicted on them. How can the United States but feel sheepish for its past conduct toward such "umble" and virtuous people! How can it but cover its blushing face, to hide it from their reproving gaze!

These dramatic displays do not strike us at all unnatural. But they do not conceal the deep antipathy against the Government which prevails in many minds of the South. We should be glad to see more evidence of real cordiality in their embrace of the authority of the Government which they vainly endeavored to destroy. Nor do they strike us as any ways dangerous. They may ease off the mortification of failure and furnish some mitigation to the pain of disappointment. In that light, they may be indulged and borne with, as long as they do not prevent obedience to the laws of the land or disturb the peace and order of society. Besides, although the feeling of mortified pride and ambition may be strong, yet it will gradually give way under the influence of time and good government, and be followed by a feeling of true and comprehensive patriotism. The old causes of irritation being removed, new and benign influences will prevail, and identity of interests with the Government and with the other portions of the country will insure fraternity of feeling, and co-operation in all public interests. At present, we see no great evidence of love or respect for the Government, in the South. We see submission to it. This is, perhaps, all that it is reasonable to expect. We could wish for something more, by waiting, we may see it. If, in the meantime, our Southern brethren wish to console themselves with the airs of romance and martyrdom, the harmless gratification may be conceded to them, as long as it does not interfere with their duties to the Government, or enlist a morbid sympathy in favor of their former wrong doing, or of any wild scheme for its repetition.

IN SOME parts of the South the people say that nothing would stand in the way of a cordial reunion if only a little of slavery could be preserved; which means that they will yield the form if they can only retain the spirit. Southern pride does not like to come down altogether, but as it cannot be indulged on the slavery question, we are of opinion that it must.

The Army as it Was and Is.

When the surrender at Appomattox Court House took place, the army numbered nearly or quite one million men. Since that time—a period of about four months—the army has been reduced to little rising one hundred thousand men. Although the process of reduction is still going on, we may assume that the army will not be brought much below one hundred thousand men. History records nothing like this sudden and immense contraction—nothing to compare with the labors and executive qualities requisite to settle the final accounts of nearly a million soldiers, some of which had been running unliquidated or unbalanced for months, not to say years, and adding thereto all the various operations involved in turning over batteries and stands of arms, and equipments, in settling clothing accounts, and, in one word, all the details of the Quartermaster, Commissary, Ordnance, and Pay Departments—a work unparalleled, and that reflects the highest credit upon the tireless energy of the War Department and the Navy Department.

Savings Banks, Astonishing Facts.

The *Banker's Magazine* for July contains a list of 222 savings banks in the six States of New England, and 73 in the city and State of New York; with the amount of deposits and number of depositors in each of those 295 institutions: the aggregate deposits being in the New England States $119,793,425, making together $231,176,366, which is more than the savings deposits in all Great Britain; and more than in the remainder of the United States.

The largest deposits in any one savings bank in the United States are in the Bowery Savings Bank New York, $14,500,000, with over 51,000 depositors. The greatest number of depositors is in the Bank for Savings, Bleecker street, New York, being 59,151. In New York State the deposits increased in last year nearly eighteen millions. The assets amount to $119,341,393, an increase since 1858 of $75,455,402. Loans upon bonds and mortgage decreased within the past year $783,412, and increased on personal securities $186,206. There were invested in United States securities $14,240,768, and in New York State securities $21,111,306. Although these are enormous figures it must be remembered that they represent the small savings of the laboring classes and not of a portion of the country. When we add to them the vast sums employed in the general banking business, and in the numberless branches of trade, we may justly feel proud of our ability to pay the National debt, heavy as it may seem to be.

THE *Post* is considerably exercised that some twenty negroes should become members of Congress as a result of Emancipation and the giving to the colored race their rights. Will our neighbor tell us whether it would not have been better for the country had "SAMBO and CUFFEE" occupied the seats of DAVIS, TOOMBS, WIGFALL, and such like, five years ago, when they organized their rebellion against the Government? We further suggest for his reflection the query as to what immense sacrifices of life and treasure we would have been saved, had a loyal energetic colored man occupied the position so unworthily filled by JAMES BUCHANAN, who knowingly permitted the rebellion to go on, and who congratulated himself upon being the last President of the United States?

A REBEL Brigadier General not being able to pay his fine was sent to the Washington workhouse for indecent and disorderly conduct at the National Hotel. We suggest to the magnanimous Democracy the propriety of holding a meeting to devise ways and means to rescue the unfortunate individual from the usurpation of the Government and to bring to justice the perpetrators of the outrage on a rebel official. For precedents they will have the recent JEFF. DAVIS meeting and their swagger and bluster over the execution of Mrs. SURRATT.

A POSER.—The Charleston correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says that a planter was lately overheard scolding a negro for laziness. "You lazy nigger," said he, "I am losing a whole day's labor by you!" "Massa," retorted the negro, "how many days' labor have I lost by you?" The planter considered the subject exhausted.

WE LEARN that the planters in some portions of South Carolina are discussing the question of employing Irish and German emigrants instead of freedmen. As that class of emigrants usually come to this country to work their own farms, it is ridiculous to think that they would work for former slave-drivers.

A COMMITTEE of the Boston Board of Aldermen have made a report conveying the gratifying assurance that there is no immediate danger from the Russian Plague. Thousands (in Boston) will now, doubtless, "breathe freer and deeper."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Volk, the artist who executed the statue of Stonewall Jackson, is looking for a confederacy to pay him for it.

Two little girls died in Hartford within the past few weeks from exhaustion in jumping the rope. One of them had jumped more than five hundred times without stopping.

Ex- President Frank Pierce, C. O'Connor, Senator Bayard, of Delaware, and J. Morrissey, Esq., dined together at the Lake House, Saratoga, on last Wednesday.

Most of the citizens of Savannah, who have survived the dangers of the battle-field and the perils and privations of war, have returned to their homes, from which not a few have been absent for nearly five years.

The Roxbury *Gazette* says a startling rumor has obtained circulation, that a person who could have given important evidence in regard to the murder of the Joice children, left the country some weeks ago.

The English Emigration Commissioners state that since 1814 the numbers that have left the United Kingdom amount to 5,691,709, of whom 3,450,501 have gone to the United States, 1,255,551 to British North America, and 807,812 to the Australasian colonies.

There are 1,600 male and 500 female clerks in the Treasury Department at Washington—being more than two full regiments, speaking in military parlance. The annual cost of this little army is more than two million dollars.

During a late debate in the British Parliament a member stated that in England and Wales alone there were a million of paupers, and five hundred thousand more on the verge of pauperism. The heavy national debt, and the high taxes necessary to meet the interest upon it, were assigned as the cause.

A clergyman of Meridian, Connecticut, it is said, preached last Sunday from the text: "Adam, where art thou?" and divided his discourse into three parts: first, all men are somewhere; second, some are where they ought not to be; and third, unless they mend their ways they will eventually find themselves where they'd rather not be.

In Chicago on Saturday a man named Ellis sued another named Carroll to recover a sum of money due for professional services. Carrol made defense that Ellis had no right to sue in a court of justice, having been convicted of a felony in New York and sentenced to Sing Sing for a term of years. The defense being a novel one the case was held over.

An odd fashion prevails in Quebec among gentlemen, who often so cover their hats with gauze, or other light material, that their head gear resembles a turban. Bright colors and artificial flowers are sometimes intermingled. The idea is said to be retaliation upon the ladies for appropriating apparel belonging to the other sex.

An infamous outrage was perpetrated on the residence of Dr. Reves, a colored physician and minister, of Indianapolis, Thursday night. Rowdies nearly covered two sides of his house with a thick coating of tar. Although a black man, the character of Dr. Reves in that community is as good as that of any of his brethren of either profession. A burglarious attempt was also made upon his house.

An individual who keeps tally of everything he reads, gives the following aggregates of American casualties by fire and wreck from January 1, 1813, to July 1, 1865—twenty-two years and a half: Whole number of fires, 5,615; whole number of buildings consumed, 201,249; whole number of ships wrecks, 1,827; whole number of lives lost thereby, 274,142; cotton destroyed, pounds, 1,597,672,000; total losses by fire and wreck, $2,001,003,000.

The people of Weymouth, England, were gloriously sold at the late election. Two Conservatives and two Liberals were put up, and for independent electors, anticipating a severe struggle, raised the tariff of their votes to such a pitch that the candidates determined to make a compromise. So one of each side was withdrawn; there was no contest, and votes were a drug in the market.

The Temperance Convention at Saratoga adjourned after passing certain resolutions in favor of the cause. A resolution to sustain reformatory asylums for inebriates was laid upon the table. Unfermented wine was suggested for use in Christian ordinances, and a resolution adopted requesting physicians to prescribe anything but alcohol if they consistently can. A resolution "that we will not vote for candidates for legislative, judicial or executive offices unless they are committed in favor of the stringent prohibitory laws," was negatived.

The latest snake story is told, 'in good faith, by the Springfield, Massachusetts, *Republican*, of a reptile recently found at Lee. It was nearly four feet in length, about the size of a man's finger, and shaped like a whip lash; and on a close examination the whole body was found to be composed of small worms about half an inch in length, with large black heads and semi-transparent body. On separating them into fragments they would immediately reform into the snake shape and crawl slowly off. One or two other similar snakes have recently been seen in that vicinity. It is to be hoped that they will remain there.

Pity the Sorrows.

There is a mixture of patience and pleasantry in the tone of the following article from the Richmond *Bulletin*. The former element rather predominates. The greatness of the change and the novelty of the present condition of affairs may be hard to bear, but, in the long run, it will be found better for all concerned, and if not, the losers have but themselves to blame:

If it is difficult for the Southern man to give up his former privileges; how much more difficult is it for him to give up the old cherished haunts of his life—his hospitality? For this he was proverbial. Day after day, week after week, his table was crowded with guests, friends and strangers. His house was open to all. His table fairly groaned under the weight of his bountiful cheer. He was like a feudal Baron with his friends and retainers around him. Alas, his reign has ended. His barns are no longer full; his flocks and herds have wasted away; his fields have become desolate, and his once hospitable mansion is fast falling to ruin. The cheerful negroes who once occupied his cabins, who ploughed his fields and whistled as they ploughed, who were fat, and sleek, and faithful, are now free and wandering about in strange places. They are not as fat and sleek as they were—indeed they are thin and careworn. Oftentimes they know not where to get a meal—but then they are free! Poor things—leave to help them! For they greatly need a guide, a counselor, and friend!

He who kept his horses and hounds, and was wont to make the welkin ring with the shrill clamor of his horn and dogs, will henceforward have to content himself without them. Where he once rode he will now have to walk, happy if he has two legs left to carry him.

We do not apprehend any serious diminution of the amount of human happiness by the decline of the feudalism of Virginia. More than the "Baron" loses will be gained by the "retainers." And even the Baronial lord himself may improve by the discipline of adversity, especially if it be accompanied by the wholesome fruits of repentance. The above lament seems to imply that the slave was the only support of the aristocracy, and that when the black retainers scatter, the Barons are left helpless and forlorn. If the negroes are not so "fat and sleek" as they were before, their masters do not appear to have much advantage of them, in that respect. Perhaps the negro-mass, with equal liberality of benevolence, reciprocate the wish of the Barons—"Poor things, heaven help them! for they greatly need a guide, counsellor and friend."

If our counsel may be acceptable, they are quite welcome to it; and it is, that they fill up their barns with the fruits of honest industry, that they repair their desolate fields, and mansions fast falling to ruin, that they employ the laborer and pay him his hard earned wages. Then, if there be fewer big dinners and carousals, fewer grand hunts, with horse, hound and horn, there will be more republican freedom, less bitterness of bondage, and a much higher type of christian civilization. If our counsel requires argument to secure it consideration, the Baron of the plantation may find it helpful to his contentment, to reflect that the whirlwind which he is reaping is the fruit of the wind that he sowed. If he had resolutely said five years ago, no rebellion, he would not now have to raise the pitiful cry, no groaning tables, no hounds, no fat and sleek 'niggers."

The Injury Inflicted by the War on French Commerce.

French commerce has been a sufferer from the war to an extent very imperfectly understood, especially as to silks. The Paris *Debats*, pointedly remarks that so great and general was the injury that about the only parties who have reason to be dissatisfied with the suppression of the rebellion are "those who supplied the Confederates with powder, arms and privateers." This journal goes on to say that Lyons and St. Etienne were the principal sufferers. The silk exported in 1860 to America amounted, according to the *Tableau du Commerce*, to one hundred and three millions, exclusive of fifty-four millions of Swiss and German silk exported, in transit, from France, and to the total of twenty-three millions, exclusive of only one and a half millions which passed through the French territory. To these twenty-three millions has to be added that which was sent through England. During the interval of three years the exports from France to the United States fell from two hundred and fifty millions to nine hundred and twenty francs, and the imported into France for French consumption suffered to the same extent. Instead of two hundred and forty millions in 1860, which, owing to the rise in the price of cotton, reached nearly a hundred and sixty-three millions in 1861; it fell in 1863 to eighty-one. This reduction applies especially to raw cotton, in the cultivation of which the Southern States excelled. France drew from America for her own use, in 1860, one hundred and fifteen millions of kilogrammes, valued at 185,000,000 francs; one hundred and nine millions of kilogrammes, worth 241,000,000 f. In 1863, however, she only imported the comparatively insignificant quantity of 254,000 kilogrammes, valued at twenty-five millions and a half, and exported in the same year to the United States 80,000 kilogrammes of cotton, value 14,000,000. In respect of what is called the special commerce—that is to say, what is retained for the consumption of the importing, and which is the produce of the exporting, country—the trade between the two countries, large and important as included, fell from four hundred and forty-nine millions in 1860 to one hundred and seventy-five millions in 1863. In respect of the general trade, which comprises all sorts of commodities, of whatever origin, exported, and all imported, whatever its destination, it fell from six hundred and twenty-seven millions in 1860 to two hundred millions in 1863, or less than one-third.

The *Debats* says further: The trade between England and the United States was on a much larger scale than the trade between the United States and France. The general commerce—understood as has just been stated—imports and exports included, gave in 1860 a total of one thousand six hundred and ninety-one millions, and even in 1863 it was still nine hundred and thirty-two millions. Certainly the difference is considerable, but much less than for France, which did not keep one-third, whereas England retained three-fifths. The decline of American products imported into England was from one hundred and twenty millions in 1860 to four hundred and forty millions in 1863. The all but complete stoppage of raw cotton from the United States, of which England had received in 1860 to the value of seven hundred and fifty-three millions, explains that enormous diminution. As to the excitisve or cotton, the imports to England from the United States rose, on the other hand, from three hundred and sixty-seven millions in 1860 to four hundred and seventy in 1863, whereas English merchandise exported by England to America declined from five hundred and forty-two to three hundred and eighty-four millions. England has much less than France the cotton crisis, and the reason is chiefly to be found in the fact that England had her means of transport to America much better organized than France.

ODD FELLOWS' INTELLIGENCE.

At the semi-annual meeting of the members of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge I. O. of O. F., held at Odd Fellows' Hall, Boston, on Thursday, Past Grand Sire J. B. Nicholson, of Pennsylvania, in behalf of the Grand Lodge of the United States, presented an elegant set of resolutions expressive of the thanks and gratitude of the members of the National Lodge to the Massachusetts Grande Lodge for the cordial and brotherly manner in which they were entertained upon the occasion of their annual meeting which was held in Boston last year. The testimonial is enclosed in a beautiful frame.

Isaac M. Veitch, Most Worthy Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the United States, has officially proclaimed that every act or declaration of any kind whatsoever, intended to impair the supreme authority of the Grand Lodge of the United States, over the whole fraternity, is null and void, and of no force or effect whatever. Thomas M. Joseph, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of State of Texas, calls a special communication of said Lodge on the 25th day of August, in Galveston, the Grand Encampment to meet at the same time and place.

THE gold coinage at the United States Mint, Philadelphia, for the month of July, was $108,683 63, nearly all of which was in double eagles, and the silver coinage for the same time was $10,211 71—the round thousands of the amount being in half dollars, the rest in bars. The copper coinage was divided as follows: 2,365,000 cents, 405,000 two cent pieces, and 1,176,000 three cent pieces, of the aggregate value of $72,500. The total number of pieces of all kinds coined at the mint during the month is 4,401,111, of the total value of $191,255 34. It will be seen with much satisfaction that the mint is gradually increasing its supply of the largest denomination of copper coins. The three cent piece is not inconvenient to carry, and the public will gladly accept them as a substitute for the thirty three and five cent tickets, as soon as the Government shall determine to withdraw them from circulation

THE NATURE OF DIAMOND.—The London *Athenæum* says: Professor Geppert's long expected prize essay "On the Vegetable Nature of Diamonds" has recently been published, illustrated by colored plates. Experiments show that diamonds cannot be produced by Pinton's agency, as they become black when subjected to a high degree of temperature. That they are on the contrary, of Neptunian origin, and were at one time in a soft condition, is proved not only by the impressions of grains of sand and crystals on the surface of some of them, but also by inclosure of certain foreign bodies, such as other crystals, germinating fungi, and even vegetable structure of a higher organization. If Prof. Geppert's conclusions be accepted confirming and extending as they do the viewsheld by Newton, Brewster and Liebig, diamonds seem to be the final product of the chemical decomposition of vegetable substances.

Advices from Rio Janeiro state that Professor Agassiz is delivering a course of lectures on geology, and the desire to hear him is so great that hundreds are nightly disappointed in endeavoring to gain admittance to the lecture room.

To Soldiers---Waltham Watches

Let every soldier, before he returns home, provide himself with an American Watch; no better use can be made of money than to invest it in one of these durable and accurate time-pieces. It is a kind of property that constantly returns good interest, and its money value is so well known that a pocket full of silver dollars wouldn't be as useful.

Sold by all respectable Watch dealers.

THE AMERICAN WATCH CO.,
Office, 182 Broadway, N. Y.

jy14-1m

DUNSEATH & CO. No. 56 Fifth street, are agents in Pittsburgh for the American Watch Company's Watches.

A New Invention for Firemen—A Gas and Smoke Protector.

A clergyman named Lane, residing in Farmingham, Massachusetts, has invented an apparatus designed for the use of firemen in entering burning buildings. It was subjected to a thorough test in New York lately. A man wearing it remained without inconvenience sixteen minutes in a closed vault, in which a lot of hay with sulphur sprinkled over it was burning, the temperature being 130°. It is constructed upon the principle of the armor for a submarine diver, though not so clumsy and of so great weight. It consists of a rubber sack, fashioned in the shape of and worn as a coat, of the quality of rubber used for overcoats. It reaches only to the waist and buttons about the body. The space between the lining and the exterior cloth is the reservoir which inflated supplies the wearer with a sufficient quantity of air to suffice a man at least twenty-five minutes or half an hour. In the back are valves, acting on the principle of the valve in a pair of bellows, by which the coat can be fully inflated in about one and a half minutes. Around the outside of the coat are straps, which, passing around the body, can be tightened, and the air forced through the tube to the mouth and nostrils, in a quantity to suit the pleasure of the operator.

From the back of the coat a rubber pipe extends to a helmet, worn over the face and supplied with valves for the escape of impure air, as it comes from the lungs of the operator. The passage of air through this pipe is regulated by a stop-cock, at the pleasure of the wearer. The helmet fits the face so closely that no smoke or air can pass from the outside to the lungs of the fireman, and through apertures in which glass has been inserted, the operator has a full clear view for as far as the eye will penetrate, of all that is before him. The helmet is fastened upon the face by a strap worn about the head, and the whole apparatus may be worn very comfortably while the supply of air lasts. It is necessary to remain within the building a longer time, two minutes will again suffice to fill the reservoir and the whole is again ready for operation. When inflated the apparatus would answer equally well for a life preserver, it being impossible to sink with it.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We are prepared to offer the following goods at remarkably low prices. Call and be convinced: Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts, Patent Medicines, Indigo, White Lead, Pure Medicinal Liquors. The above goods, as well as every article in our line, we purchase in large quantities, for cash, direct from the manufacturer. We are the only agents here for

Swayne's All-Healing Ointment,
London Hair Color Restorer.

N. McCLARRAN & CO.,
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. jy18

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES OF ALL KINDS.

Homeopathic Medicines of all kinds.
Homeopathic Medicines of all kinds.
Homeopathic Medicines of all kinds.
Homeopathic Medicines of all kinds.
At Reduced Prices.
At Reduced Prices.
At Reduced Prices.
At Reduced Prices.
At Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
At Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
At Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
At Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
No. 84 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fourth st.
No. 84 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fourth st.
No. 84 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fourth st.
No. 84 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fourth st.
aug3

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLOUR, BEST BRANDS--
Delivered at Depots and Boats free of charge.
300 BBLS. No. 1 SALT,
100 BBLS. CANADA OIL,
100 BOXES CHEESE,
CANDLES, SOAP, BUCKETS, &c., &c., at low rates to dealers. JOHN H. JENKINS,
Commission Merchant, No. 229 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

HORSES--HORSES--
FOR SALE,
One FAMILY BAROUCHE HORSE, bay, six years old; kind and gentle; will not scare at the locomotive. Can be seen at Keystone Livery Stable and Horse Mart, No. 136 Fourth st., and 147 Third st., above Smithfield. HOWARD & AIKEN,
aug8-3t Proprietors.

HORSES--HORSES--
FOR SALE,
One BAY MORGAN HORSE, Racks under saddle, and broke to harness; very reliable and safe; suitable for a lady; 6 years old. Also, one WORK HORSE, for sale cheap. Inquire at Keystone Livery Stable and Horse Mart, No. 136 Fourth st., and 147 Third st., above Smithfield st. HOWARD & AIKEN,
aug8-3t Proprietors.

OIL ROYALTY FOR SALE.
The one eighth Royalty in a lease of ten acres on the celebrated "MAPLE FARM" on Duncard Creek, on which is located the "Colyde Well," now producing 65 bbls. per day, and twenty-five barrels of oil per day. The above royalty for sale very low. Apply to A. FAIRFIELD, Esq.,
President of the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce.
aug8-3t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of KOENIG & OBER, in the Brewery business, in Beaver township, Allegheny county, Pa., has been dissolved on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1865. The business will be carried on at the old place by GEO. OBER, who alone has the right to settle all the business of the late concern, and to receive all moneys due and pay all outstanding firm debts.
ANDREW KOENIG,
aug8-3t GEO. OBER.

FOR RENT—
A FINE STORE HOUSE and DWELLING, on Federal street, east side, above the Diamond, Allegheny City. It is one of the best stands this can be found for any mercantile business. Apply for terms, &c., to the undersigned, the present occupant. Possession given by the first of October next. A. G. HAWKINS,
aug8-3t No. 190 Federal st.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PA.,
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 7, 1865.
TO COAL DEALERS.--SEALED
Proposals will be received at this office until the 21st INSTANT, inclusive, for furnishing Allegheny county from ten to twelve thousand bushels of good merchantable COAL, free from shack and dirt, to be delivered at the entrances to the Court House and Jail, on Fifth and Ross streets, in quantities of six hundred bushels per day, until the whole is delivered. Payment will be made by warrant on the County Treasury when the contract is completed.
By direction of the Commissioners.
HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.
aug8-td4-21w

ESTATE OF PHILIP SHEPLAR, DECEASED.
Letters of administration on the estate of PHILIP SHEPLAR, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, having been granted to the Register of Wills, of Allegheny county, to the undersigned, all persons indebted to, or having claims upon the said estate, are requested to make known the same without delay to
M. G. SHEPLAR, Administrator,
aug8-lfaw6w No. 57 Second st.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.
Subscribers to the Stock in above Company are requested to pay the third instalment of
TEN DOLLARS PER SHARE,
On or before 15th inst. By order of the Board.
JOHN B. SEMPLE, Treasurer.
aug8-7t

TIME BOOKS.
CHECK BOOKS.
BLANK BOOKS.
COPYING BOOKS.
COUNTING HOUSE STATIONERY.
For sale by
MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,
Stationers, Binders and Blank Book Makers,
aug8-1t No. 39 FIFTH STREET.

ANDREWS & ARMSTRONG,
Engine Builders & Practical Machinists,
Manufacturers of
Marine and Stationary Steam Engines.
Also, ENGINES of all descriptions for oil purposes. PULLEYS, HANGERS, SHAFTING and CASTINGS of all descriptions made to order.
CORNER OHIO ST. AND EAST LANE,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Particular attention paid to REPAIRING.
aug8-6m

DRAWING OFFICE,
31 FIFTH ST., BANK BLO'K,
Mechanical and Architectural Drawings, Oil Maps, &c., &c., made to order at moderate rates. DRAWING CLASS on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 7 to 9. Private lessons every day from 5 to 6; or at Practical Surveying and Civil Engineering taught. A. VAN DER NAILLEN,
aug1-1w Civil Engineer.

PITTSBURGH GALVANIZING IRON WORKS.
The undersigned are prepared to Galvanize SHEET IRON, HOOP IRON, COAL HODS, SPIKES, WIRE NAILS, RIVETS, GAS PIPE, and all kinds of strain boat and other wrought and cast iron work, at the shortest notice, and in the most durable style.
McCOY & CO.,
Corner of Bluff and Glst streets,
jy8-3m Pittsburgh, Pa.

WATCHES,--A LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE closing their business offer a fine assortment of Gold, Silver and Composition Cased Watches at cost. To returned soldiers wishing employment, speculating men, traders, regular pedlars, wishing to replenish their stock or to any one desiring a single or a thousand Watches, this presents a great opportunity. For circulars, prices and full particulars, address HENRY BLOOM, 116 Broadway, New York. jy14-1m

MATCH HORSES FOR SALE.
A pair of
FINE, LARGE COACH HORSES,
Closely matched, for sale at
W. S. JACKSON'S Livery Stable,
aug7-4t No. 117 Fourth st.

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRALIC JACKS.
I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $300 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydralic Jacks, (Blackwood's patent,) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.
CHARLES MAGOI, Agent,
jul9-7t,t,s8 113 Third street.

EGGS.--7 BBLS. FRESH EGGS, for sale by
my22 GEORGE B. JONES & CO.,
141 Water street.

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged **ten cents per line.** *No advertisement will be inserted for less than* **forty cents.**

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TWO experienced Dining-room Girls. Permanent situation and good wages given. Apply at Eastern Exchange Hotel, Fast Liberty. aug8-2t

WANTED—A HOUSE CONTINING from four to six rooms, in Allegheny or this city. Inquire at SOUTH & ROSS' Shoe Store, 62 Market street. aug8-3t

WANTED HOUSE. WANTS TO rent a good, comfortable house, containing from four to eight rooms, with stable connected. Preferred situated in, or near, Allegheny. Inquire at Box 117, Pittsburgh Postoffice. aug4-tf

WANTED—A CAPABLE MANAGER to run an Iron Furnace property in Ohio. One furnishing capital preferred. Address, stating terms and giving references, or apply to GEORGE F. WORK, Philadelphia. jy29-11t

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR Great National Work. The most complete, authentic and reliable Life of Lincoln published. Address JONES, BROTHERS & CO.,
jy28-dw1m Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between JOHN MAFFETT and JAMES OLD under the name and style of MAFFETT & OLD, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1865. All persons having claims against said firm are requested to present the same for payment and those indebted to said firm will settle with JAMES OLD, who is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm. JOHN MAFFETT.
[aug2-2w]

NOTICE.
I hereby give notice to the public that, according to an agreement with JAMES OLD, my former partner, and in the exercise of my legal rights, I hereby declare the late firm of MAFFETT & OLD dissolved, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1865. Mr. OLD and I agreed that the stock and property of the late firm should be taken at an appraisement thereof to be made by appraisers to be appointed by us. The appraisers have been appointed, and an appraisement made by them, and I am willing to accept, and have accepted the property at the appraisement, although I think it is high one, and will account with Mr. OLD for his share of the value thereof, as fixed by said appraisement. I therefore claim the right, and intend to carry on the same business at the old places, on my own account, and in my own name. Inasmuch as Mr. OLD is largely indebted to the firm for money drawn out, I hereby request persons indebted to the firm not to make payment to Mr. OLD without my consent.
aug2-2w JOHN MAFFETT.

CHANGE OF FIRM.
Mr. JAS. S. MURDOCK, of the city of Utica, N. Y., and Mr. R. PUTNAM, the junior member in the firm of T. S. ROBINSON & CO., 72 Fifth street, have purchased the interest of Mr. T. S. ROBINSON, and the GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS has been at the above place will henceforth be carried on by the undersigned. It shall be the constant endeavor of the new firm to merit the confidence worthy of a name and place among the business houses of the city. Soliciting the continued attention and patronage of the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, we are respectfully,
MURDOCK & PUTNAM,
aug4-3t Successor to T. S. ROBINSON & CO.

DUNKARD CREEK UNION OIL COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, August 3d, 1865.
NOTICE.
The Stockholders of the DUNKARD CREEK UNION OIL COMPANY will please present their certificates at the office of the company, and receive the new issue.
WM. W. HERRON,
aug4-6d Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.
Stockholders of the CENTRAL PARK SKATING CLUB are hereby notified that an assessment of TEN PER CENT. TWO cents per share has been levied upon the capital Stock of said company, payable on or before the 15th inst., at the office of the Treasurer, 85 Market street. By order of the Board.
N. McCLARRAN, Treasurer.
aug8-3t

PROPOSALS.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of PHILIPS, FARR & CO. in the Borough of Manchester, until AUGUST 10th, 1865, for the GRADING OF THE ALLEY lying between Franklin and Chesnut street, from Main street to Union street.
W. N. KIRK, Committee, or
jy29-11t ISAAC STEWART, Street Commissioner.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Whereas, letters testamentary to the estate of JOHN RISSELL, deceased, late of Collins Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, have been issued to the undersigned, all persons having any claims against the said estate are hereby notified to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to call and settle, at the office of RISSELL & CO., 235 Liberty street.
WILLIAM S. RISSELL,
CHARLES S. RISSELL,
FRANK S. RISSELL,
Executors.
Pittsburgh, July 22d, 1865. jy27-6w

WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the estate of William Wilkins, late of Homewood, Liberty Township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement without delay to
JESSE A. HUTCHISON, Executor.
jy25-6w Pittsburgh, July 5, 1865.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

The Daily Commercial

THE OLD LETTER.

I burned the others, one by one; but my courage failed at last,
And I snatched this, scorched and yellow, where the fire's breath has passed.
I could not let it lie there, for it turned like a thing in pain;
And I love it for the old times' sake, that never come again.

They used to call me beautiful; I had nothing else beside;
There was none more great or wise than he in all the world wide;
And it's still a sort of pleasure—very mournful though it be—
To know he once could think such thoughts and write such words to me.

But my poor beauty faded—it was the only thing I had—
I was always weak and foolish and my whole life grew sad.
For the cruel blighting fever left me pitiful to see,
Oh, it's true that "beauty's fleeting!" and my love no more loved me.

I'd have loved him all the more for that or any grief beside;
But then he was so different. Oh, if I had only died!
And yet how can I wish him to have suffered in my stead?
I think it would have grieved him then to hear that I was dead.

I have nothing to forgive him; still he very soon forgot;
Men have much to do and think about that we girls have not;
A man has little thought to spare on his own chosen wife;
Women's minds are very narrow, and a girl's love is her life.

They say I should forget him, but I cannot if I would,
For since my beauty left me I have tried hard to be good;
And his name is always on my lips when I pray to God above—
Oh, surely I may pray for one I can never cease to love!

I was never fit to be his wife, even when my face was fair;
But every one may pray to Heaven—we are all equal there—
And God in his great mercy will not pass my prayers by;
I have one thing left to live for—to pray for him till I die.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

PRESERVING FRUITS IN CANS, JARS, AND BOTTLES.

The following description of the mode of putting up fruit by the Oneida community is copied from their organ the *Circular:*

"The fruit if suitably prepared by hulling, assorting or paring and cutting, as the case demands; and in most instances is immediately placed in clean glass bottles, filling them full; and when such fruit as peaches, pears, quinces, etc., are cut in large pieces, it is best to take some pains to crowd the fruit into the bottle—otherwise the heating process will not leave the bottle properly filled with fruit."

"Next prepare a syrup of melted refined or white sugar, and pour into the bottles by the following rules: Allow six ounces of sugar to one quart of fruit; or melt ten pounds of sugar in one gallon of water, and give one half pint of the syrup thus produced to one quart bottle of fruit. This rule is adapted to the cherry, strawberry, peach and other similar fruits. More acid fruits like the currant, require a greater proportion of sugar. Sugar, for a few years, and especially the present season, has been so high that the temptation has been for those who put up fruit for sale to make the proportion of sugar much less than the above rule requires, and some parties have acknowledged that they had reduced the quantity of sugar to three ounces for one quart of fruit. Fruit put up in air tight vessels will, of course, keep just as well without sugar as with it, but it is thought much better to heat the fruit in syrup, rather than to heat in water and apply sugar as it is used for the table.

"The filled bottles are then placed in a steaming box best when made throughout of wood—the bottles rest on a false bottom of cutter-row slats, covering the steam pipe—cold water is then let into the box until the bottles are two-thirds covered; the fruit is then gradually heated to the boiling point by letting steam into the water, through a pipe leading from the engine room in another portion of the building. It requires from fifty-five to sixty minutes to properly heat or cook most kinds of fruits. They are commonly allowed to boil five minutes, but in some instances are taken out of the steam box before they reach the boiling point.

"Corks are made sufficiently flexible by steaming them twenty minutes with the fruit. They should be large enough to fill the neck of the bottle tightly, and require some force to crowd them in. Formerly one cork, as procured of dealers, was made to stop two bottles, but it is now considered better to use a whole cork for each bottle.

"Until last year the community used for sealing-wax a compound of the following proportions: 1 lb of rosin, 2½ oz tallow, 3 oz beeswax, —but common boat pitch is now used, which is found to answer quite as well, and is much cheaper. It is prepared by first being boiled a few minutes, and then heated every time a batch of fruit is to be sealed.

"The fruit being sufficiently heated, the corks steamed, and the boat-pitch ready, the bottles are taken successively to a table and quickly corked. The corks may be forced in by a blow from a mallet, or better by a small lever arrangement, or best by such a machine as that used here, and in other fruit establishments, which, worked by hand and foot, performs this operation easily and rapidly. The portion of cork remaining above the bottle is pared off with a sharp knife, and left in convex form.

"Some fruit preservers, at this stage, pack their fruit away, laying the bottles down on the side and trust to the cork, thus kept moist, to exclude the air; and sealing the bottles when they fill orders for the market, and when they are less hurried; but the community have always sealed their fruit immediately after it is corked, which is done by dipping the mouth of the bottle in the melted sealing wax, so as to cover the bulb. Then transfer it to a basin of cold water, dipping to the same depth, and cool the wax. If the dipping is carried below the bulb or rim at the mouth of the bottle, there is danger of cracking the glass. Now examine the sealed part to see if the wax has formed blisters. If there are blisters, rub them away with the finger, using a little tallow or oil to prevent sticking. It was formerly thought necessary to repeat the dipping operation in wax and water; but it is now only done when the first dipping leaves the cork imperfectly covered.

"The operation is now completed, and the fruit ready to be packed away on the shelves or in chests, in a cool, dry cellar. If placed on shelves, a cloth should be hung before them to exclude the light. In a few days after packing away, inspect the bottles to see if any show signs of fermentation; which may be detected by a foamy appearance of the fruit. If this be observed in any bottle, it denotes either a crack in the glass or that the sealing was imperfect. The bottle should be opened and examined, the contents scalded, and the process of sealing repeated, as before. In some cases during the season a little vegetable mould may be seen to gather on the surface of the fruit in the bottles; but this is not to be regarded as it can be readily separated on opening the bottles, leaving the fruit uninjured.

"There is a variety of methods practiced in preserving tomatoes. Our people scald and peel them, and then place them in a steam boiler, where they are boiled from twenty minutes to half an hour. The bottles are filled directly from the boiler—having been previously heated in the steam box, so as to avoid the danger of bursting—and are then ready for sealing.

"The steam boiler is worthy of separate mention. It is made of copper, tinned on the inner surface, and costs about sixty dollars. It has a double bottom for one-third of its height; and steam being passed between the two lower surfaces, anything placed in the boiler will be speedily cooked. Vegetables, is here properly cooked in fifteen minutes. Vegetables, pudding, &c., may be thus prepared, for the table in a much shorter time than in ordinary kettles placed over a common fire.

"The community have the present season put up a few thousand cans of sweet corn. It was formerly thought difficult to preserve this article, except by drying. Here the corn is boiled fifteen minutes, then sealed in cans, and then boiled five hours.

"Tomatoes, squashes, beans and other vegetables are put up without syrup of any kind. Apples are put up in fresh apple juice and are thought to be much better than when put up in water.

"On account of the corroding effects of the acid which most fruits contain, it is better to preserve them in glass than in tin; besides, in this latter they are not attractive and saleable. Of glass fruit-bottles a great variety is found in market—some of which deserve commendation, and most of which avoid the necessity of the corking and sealing. They are, however, in general, too expensive for those who put up large quantities of fruit for sale. For this reason, and because the community deem the corking and sealing process, which I have attempted to describe, the most sure plan yet devised, a form of bottle devised by Mr. Thacker is much used."

SWEET GREEN TOMATO PICKLES.

Peel and slice two gallons of green tomatoes, add five table-spoonfuls of ground mustard, three gills of mustard seed, two table-spoonfuls of ground cinnamon, one table-spoonful cloves one pound of brown sugar, three quarts of vinegar. Boil all together until quite done. If you choose, you may use one spoonful ground and a portion of cinnamon bark. Celery tops improve the flavor. They are excellent.

HOW TO GET RID OF MOSQUITOES.

Mosquitoes love beef blood better than they do any that flows in the veins of human kind. Just put a couple of generous pieces of beef on plates near your bed at night, and you will sleep undisturbed by these pests. In the morning you will find them full and stupid with beef blood, and the meat sucked as dry as a cork.—*Maine Farmer.*

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE DRY BREAD?

This is becoming a serious question, even to those free and easy housekeepers who in times past have been in the habit of throwing their dry bread to the fowls or pigs. In a large family it is unavoidable, without undue parsimony, to prevent some accumulations of dry bread. Young America is not likely in as good subjection now as it was in the days of our grandmother, and refuses to eat what older ones pass by. Thorough housekeepers have various ways of working up such remains, they tell me, and here are some of them:

MILK TOAST—If the pieces of bread are not too small, toast them nicely, then put some milk over the stove, sufficient to cover the bread. Let it scald, and if butter is not over fifteen cents a pound, spread the slices with it and let it boil up gently in the milk. If put in when the milk is cold it will fall to pieces. Salt it slightly.

BREAD PUDDING.—Cut or pound your bread fine, cover it with sweet milk and set it on the stove, where it will heat gradually. Take it off, put in a little cold milk, an egg, two spoonfuls of sugar, to one of butter; some nutmeg, and any flavoring you like. Bake an hour or more.

PANCAKES.—Soak your bread in cold sweet milk until you can mash it fine with a spoon; then put in an egg, some salt, a little soda, and flour enough to make it a batter. Bake in the usual way.

Another way: Prepare your bread by chopping, the same as for dressing for a baked fowl. Pour on some boiling water, and let it stand for a short time. Then season it with butter, pepper, salt and sage, the same as for dressing. Pack it down in a baking dish, and let it remain in the oven half an hour, but not where it will burn.

Another way: When you have potatoes to warm up, soak some bread a short time in milk, and when you put your potatoes over the fire, add the milk and bread to them. Stir them well together, and those who have tried them say they are an improvement on potatoes alone. If it is not too late in the season, I send a receipt for

COOKING CUCUMBERS.

Peel and slice them as usual; parboil them in sufficient water to cover them. Turn off the water and cover them with milk, (part cream is better,) let it simmer fifteen minutes longer. Season with butter, pepper and salt, and to those who are not suspicious of every new dish, they will be palatable.

BETTY WRINKLE, Elkhorn, Wis.

—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Matthews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not smut, crock or stain the clothing. Invest 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. A. I. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer,

DEMAR BARNES & Co., New York: Wholesale Ag'ts, oct29-1y

THE GREAT FIRE AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

Letter from Mr. Barnum.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1865.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—Though the destruction of the American Museum has proved a serious loss to myself and the public, I am happy to verify the old adage that "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and, consequently, congratulate you that your well-known safes have again demonstrated their superior fire-proof qualities in an ordeal of unusual severity.

The safe you made for me some time ago was in the office of the Museum, on the second floor, back part of the building, and in the hottest of the fire.

After twenty-four hours of trial it was found among the debris, and on opening it this day has yielded up its contents in very good order—books, papers, policies of insurance, bank bills, all in condition for immediate use, and a noble commentary on the trustworthiness of Herring's Fire-proof Safes. Truly yours, P. T. BARNUM.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES,

The most reliable protection from fire now known.

HERRING & CO.'S PATENT BANKERS' SAFES,

With Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron, the best security against burglars ever manufactured.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray st., New York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
aul-1m HERRING & CO., Chicago.

AMUSEMENTS.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY,

19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Alleghenyand Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. je28-1y

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between FRANK M. KINDIG and JOS. C. FOCER, under the name and style of KINDIG & FOCER, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 24th day of JULY, 1865. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call upon either of the said parties immediately and settle their accounts. F. M. KINDIG,
J. C. FOCER.

East Liberty, August 5, 1865. au7-3t

COPARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers having purchased the interest of the late firm of KINDIG & FOCER, have entered into a copartnership, under the name and style of KINDIG & CHILES, for the transaction of a Grocery and Produce business, and solicit a share of public patronage. F. M. KINDIG,
au7-3t J. M. KINDIG.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of the PITTSBURGH GALLERY COMPANY, is now dissolved by mutual consent, GEORGE MARSHALL and GEORGE JEPSON having thereof sold to SAMUEL MASON and E. S. WARD BINNS having entered into copartnership, will retain the name, assume the debts, and continue the business of the old firm.

SAMUEL MASON
GEORGE MARSHALL
GEORGE JEPSON

Rochester, Pa., July 29, 1865. au-4f

EDWARD BINNS.....SAMUEL MASON.

BINNS & MASON'S
PITTSBURGH CUTLERY COMPANY,
ROCHESTER, PA.,

Respectfully informs the Hardware Trade in Pittsburgh and throughout the United States that are exclusively engaged in the manufacture of Pen and Pocket Cutlery. We FORGE ALL OUR BLADES with extra refining from cast steel. Each is fully manufactured by Hussey, Wells & Co., Pittsburgh, and, both as respects quality and price, are in a position to compete with any similar goods in the market. A view of American or British production. jul7-3m

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

William Dilworth, Jr., having purchased the entire interest of James M. Bailey, in the Mahoning Iron and Coal Works of McCreery, Bailey & Co., the style of the firm will hereafter be William McCreery & Co.

JOHN BAILEY,
WILLIAM DILWORTH, Jr.
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1865.—1y8-29

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS, Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city. OTTO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield street, near Fifth.

Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold. se14-1y

COUGHS! COUGHS!!

TRY STRICKLAND'S

MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM

DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

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All the medical men and the press recommend DR. STRICKLAND'S ANTI-CHOLERA SYRUPUS as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

PILE REMEDY.

DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

TONIC.

We can recommend those suffering with loss of appetite, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Debility to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, and by
Park & Brill and Geo. A. Kelly, Allegheny City
R. E. Sellers & Co., N. McClarran & Co., Birmingham;
Jno. M. Fulton, Fifth street, and JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth.

Send by Express everywhere. no8-1y

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OIL WELL BORERS,

am now prepared to supply to parties operating in the Oil Regions my

PATENT
Self-Revolving Driller.

This simple and cheap but substantial contrivance, gotten up to overcome the many difficulties encountered by the uncertain revolving motion given to drilling tools by hand turning.

(THE ONLY METHOD THUS FAR IN USE,)

I will furnish for

150 Dollars.

The advantages to the Well Borer which I claim for my Machine is the

CERTAINTY OF GETTING A ROUND HOLE,

by the regular intermittent rotary motion given to the drilling bits—INCREASED RAPIDITY IN DRILLING—non-liability of tools getting fast or becoming detached, and a reasonable probability that when this Machine gets generally introduced that by enlarging the bits the rimmer can be laid aside. The Machine has been

PRACTICALLY TESTED,

and I am willing to engage with parties purchasing it that if properly set up, which I will determine in person or by a competent man sent for that purpose, and if it does not do what is claimed for it I will take it back with freight and charges included. Parties desirous of testing the Machine will please communicate with me through the Postoffice or in person, at No. 125 Liberty street.

JAMES DONNELL,

No. 125 Liberty st. Pittsburgh, Pa.

ly15-1m

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& PLOWS,

SULKY AND REVOLVING HAY RAKES

Hay Elevators, &c.,

Manufactured and for sale by

JOHN HALL & CO.,

Nos. 121 and 123, corner of Pitt and Liberty street.

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(Successors to T. J. Craig,)

Manufacturers and dealers in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware. Also, Tin and Iron Roofers and Job Workers. Just received, a large assortment of House Furnishing hardware, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Toilet Ware, Squirrel Cages, Britannia Ware, Waiters, Knife Boxes, Cash Boxes, Ratan and Wire Fire Fenders, Ice Chests, Bath Tubs, Bird Cages, Parrot Cages, Planished Tin Ware, Fire Irons, Spoon and Fork Boxes, Tea Canisters, Spoons. Also, a large stock of Stoves.

TOBACCO—40 DRUMS PETERSBURG Plug Tobacco, just received and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,
Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty street.

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FIRE AND MARINE
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Office:—Corner Wood and First sts.,

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ENGLISH & AMERICAN BRUSSELS
Tapestry Ingrain,
EXTRA SUPER AND FINE
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Oil Cloths, &c.,
AT PRICES
Lower than Ever Reached this Season.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
No. 23 Fifth Street.

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GREAT
CLOSING OUT SALE
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SUMMER CLOTHING.

The undersigned now offer the balance of their stock of SUMMER CLOTHING at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

In order to dispose of the same before the FALL TRADE sets in. At the same time we inform the public that we have already received a large and well assorted line of Goods, suitable for the FALL TRADE, consisting of Heavy, Dark and Light Colored

Cassimere Suits,

PANTS AND VESTS,

CASSIMERE AND FLANNEL SHIRTS,

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

We also have a great variety of

White Shirts; Hats;

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Linen and Paper Collars,

Neckties and Scarfs;

Kid, Leather, Woolen and Cotton Gloves;

Silk and Cotton Suspenders;

Silk and Gingham Umbrellas,

And a great many articles, too numerous to be mentioned, all of which we are enabled to sell

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Owing to their being purchased before the late rise in goods. You will therefore find it to your interest by giving them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. GROSSMAYER & CO.,

47 *FIFTH ST. OPPOSITE THEATRE.*

au6

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THE PREMIUM SEWING MACHINE.

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At the Fairs held at Paris, 1861; London, 1862; Konigsburg, 1863, and at the International Exhibition, just held at Stettin, Prussia, where ALL THE SEWING MACHINES OF EUROPE AND AMERICA were in competition. Another important fact is this, that the sales of this Machine are

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See the NEW IMPROVEMENTS, and send for a Circular with Price-List, or call at the

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FIRE BRICK AND TYLE.

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S. C. SCOTT, General Agent.

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dec26

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Dealers in Baled Hay, Oats, Corn, Bran, Middlings, Flour, Produce, &c., No. 12 Market street, two doors below First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Also, castings of all kinds for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Jobbing and Machine Castings, lighter or heavy, made to order. ja25-1

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This company has been doing business for many years, and ranks among the safest in the country.

$600,000 has been disbursed by it for the benefit of persons insured, in the payment of losses.

With ample means to indemnify our patrons, we shall, after this date, issue Term or Perpetual Policies on Brick Dwellings, in this city and vicinity, at moderate rates of premium.

For insurance in the above reliable Company, apply to ROBERT D. THOMPSON, Agent,
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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY.—Taken daily by Geo. E. Shaw, Practical Optician, 68 Fifth street:

TUESDAY, August 7.

	Sun.	Shade.
9 A. M.	86	78
12 M.	110	79
3 P. M.	110	74
6 P. M.		73
Barometer at 6 P. M.		29 8-10.

DEGREE CONFERRED.—The University at Lewisburg, at its late commencement, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. A. K. Bell, pastor of the Sandusky street Baptist Church of Allegheny.

SEWER INUNDATED.—The public sewer in the course of erection at the corner of Webster street and South Common, Allegheny, which was inundated by the recent rains, is being repaired. The mouth of Craigstreet, which was covered to a depth of about three feet by the gravel washed from the sewer, is being scraped.

BASE BALL.—There will be a match game of base ball between the Enterprise Club, of Allegheny, and the East Liberty Club, on the ground of the latter, near the Eastern Exchange, East Liberty, this afternoon, at half past three o'clock. The cars leave the Liberty street depot, Pennsylvania Railroad, at ten minutes of three o'clock.

SET ASIDE.—The report of the viewers in the case of the German Lutheran Church vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has been set aside by Judge Stowe, o the Common Pleas, on account of a radical defect in the report. The lot of property in question, was not sufficiently described either in the report or petition. The court, however, did not pass upon the merits of the exceptions filed.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The 28th Iowa regiment, numbering about five hundred men, under command of Colonel Wilson, arrived in the city yesterday after noon about five o'clock, and was escorted to City Hall by the Great Western Brass Band, where they were hospitably entertained. This regiment was formerly connected with the 16th Army Corps, and has been in the service for nearly three years. During the evening the regiment left for their homes.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.—On Sunday night the clothing store of Cutler & Bro., on the corner of Third and Market streets, was broken into and robbed of two pieces of cassimere, containing about ten yards each, worth three dollars per yard, and several valuable vest patterns. An entrance was effected by removing the glass in the window, which was rendered the more easy by having been previously cracked. A few weeks since a window a short distance from the corner was entered in the same manner, and robbed of several pairs of boots. Robberies have been made. Occurrences of this nature are becoming alarmingly frequent of late.

ACTION OF EJECTMENT.—An action of ejectmen has been entered in the U. S. Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, against the Columbia Oil Company, to recover possession of one-eighth o the entire tract o. land claimed by the company on Oil Creek, near Titusville. The U. S. Petroleum Company claims that he purchased the land from Wm. Story and wife, and that the deeds for the same, dated April 21, 1865, are recorded in the Recorder's office of Venango county, in deed book F, pages 434 5 6. The summons in the case has been issued, and is returnable on the first Monday of September next.

A MERITED COMPLIMENT.—On Saturday night, July 3d, the employees of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, in order to show their esteem for their late Assistant Superintendent, Capt. J. B. Cavin, presented him with a splendid watch, chain and locket, with a gold headed cane. Mr. Cavin, a short time since, retired from the duties assigned him, and his many friends, in order to testify their regard for him, improvised a meeting at the machine shops in Connellsville, where he was presented with the above named articles, by Mr. B. Winslow, in a few appropriate remarks. Capt. Cavin, on receiving the gift, responded in a befitting manner. The affair was a very pleasant one. The Captain, we understand, has engaged in the oil business, in which it is hoped he may amass a handsome fortune.

ANOTHER COAL DIGGERS' STRIKE.—The Coal Exchange, at their last regular monthly meeting, adopted a resolution reducing the price for digging coal from *five* cents to *four* cents per bushel, to go into effect August 1st. It was supposed that the miners would cheerfully accede to the reduction, but yesterday they refused to go to work at the reduced rate. The refusal on the part of the miners does not appear to have been anticipated, and several large manufact ring establishments south of the Monongahela river were compelled to close, owing to a scarcity of coal. The miners state that it was the intention of their employers to reduce the price of coal a corresponding rate to the decreased price of digging (one cent per bushel), and finding nothing to substantiate the rumor concerning from the reduction, they resolved to stop work. An effort is being made to settle the matter satisfactorily to all parties.

Court Proceedings.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Before Hon. Wilson McCandless.

A special term of this Court commenced yesterday. The list of Grand Jurors was called, but as a quorum was not present, those in attendance were discharged until this morning.

The commission of A. Murdock, Esq., who has been re-appointed United States Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania, was read in open Court by the Clerk, after which he was duly sworn in and qualified.

Major A. M. Brown, a member of this Court, subscribed to the oath of allegiance, as required by act of Congress.

The Court then adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock, when the Grand Jury will be charged.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.—We are informed that this institution, which has fast closed, after a year of great usefulness, will again be open for the admission of students on Monday, the 4th day of September. A large attendance is expected, and every effort has been made, and is making by the Trustees and Professors, for the accommodation of those entering. All the branches of a collegiate course are fully and t oroughly taught; cabinets of Minerals and Geology, Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, Mathematical instruments, and all the modern appliances for illustrating and applying the branches taught, are possessed by this Institution. We can, therefore, heartily commend it to all who have sons to educate, knowing, as we do, that such a course (including the advantage of having their children directly under their own eye,) can be not to found in this so Ion. Circulars can be had at Davis Clarke & Co's bookstore, Wood street.

A House and Steamer for the Good Intent Fire Company.

A large meeting of the citizens of the Sixth Ward was held last evening at the school house, for the purpose of adopting measures for procuring a building of a large and splendid engine house for the use of the Good Intent Fire Co m a ny, and also to devise means to procure a steam fire engine for the same. R. A. Colville, Esq., was called to the chair, and C. Sanford Nesbitt was appointed Secretary. After an interchange of views on the subjects before the meeting, and the appointment of sundry committees, the meeting adjourned to meet on Thursday evening in the same place.

A disposition was manifested by those present at the meeting to co-operate in the matter, and measures to secure the erection of such a building as will be a credit to the Fire Department and the city. It is designed to build the new house on the vacant lot corner of Webster and Fulton streets. It will have a front of about forty feet, and it is the intention to have a large hall for public entertainments on the second floor, to be fitted out on the top of the structure. That portion of the city needs a steam fire engine, and with a proper presentation of their claims upon the city fathers of the ward and districts surrounding, the company will have no trouble in raising the necessary funds to purchase it.

Special Meeting of Common Council.

A special meeting of the Common Council of this city was held last evening, for the purpose of taking action upon business transacted in the Select Council at the last stated meeting.

Present—Messrs. Beck, Boggs, Bown, Davis, Frederick, Hare, Hunnicutt, Leonard, Mawhinney, McClelland, McKeown, McQueenan, Rebman, Sulvely, Tomlinson and President Steel.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

Petitions from the Monongahela Valley and Western Insurance Companies, praying for the erection of hydrants, also for changing the name through the city, referred to Street Commissioner in S. C., were concurred in.

An ordinance relating to the grades of certain alleys, read three times and adopted in S. C., was concurred in.

The report of viewers appointed to assess and apportion damages sustained by the opening of Fifth and Bedford streets, in S. C., report accepted, quashed, and new viewers appointed. Concurred in by C. C.

The ordinance granting Lyon, Shorb & Co., owner of Monongahela House, privilege to erect balcony to cover the pavement at the main entrances to the hotel on Smithfield and Water streets, adopted in S. C., was concurred in.

An ordinance for the grading and paving of Bedford street and Beech alley, in S. C. read three times and adopted. Concurred in.

The petition from the Inspectors of the County Prison, in regard to the supply of water, furnished. In C. read and referred to the Water Committee. Concurred in.

The ordinance for the widening of Bedford street, in S. C. read three times and adopted. Concurred in.

The report of viewers in the matter of the opening of Wayne street, in S. C., report accepted, quashed and other viewers appointed. Concurred in.

A communication from the Recording Regulator, submitting bills for the printing of the Journals of Laugh l n alcy, amounting to $679.35, due Mr. John McGee. Referred to Committee on Streets.

On motion adjourned.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Committee on Streets to contract for the grading of CHURCH ALLEY.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Manchester in council assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Committee on Streets be, and the same are hereby, authorized and directed to advertise, contract Church alley, between Chartier and Fulton streets, in the Borough of Manchester, in conformity with the power granted in an act of Assembly, approved the 31st day of March, 1864, entitled An Act in relation to the Grading and Paving of Streets in the Borough of Manchester," and supplements.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Council the 1st day of August, A. D. 1865.

Attest: M. G. CLARK, Clerk. W. S. SPRATT, Burgess.
aug8-3t

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

SLIGO IRON WORKS,

WAREHOUSE, NO. 121 WATER ST.,

se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOSEPH PENNOCK. ROBERT C. TOTTEN

FULTON FOUNDRY,

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted; Nail Machines, Sett Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling, Heating and Annealing Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain or corrugated; Bar, Boiler and Plate Iron Shears and Punches of latest improved patterns, Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.

Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Driving Pipe, with Bolle's patent wrought iron bands, Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads, Gas and Water Pipe, either bell or flange; Railroad Chairs, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling-mill patterns purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. ja21-ly

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Manufacturers of all kinds of

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And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

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BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD

JNO. D. BAILEY, Pres't. | JOHN SCOTT, Jr., V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS AUG. 7, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's 1881	103½	.....
United States 5-20's	103½	104
United States 7-30's, 3d issue	.....	99 75
United States 10-40's	96 87½	.....
Gold	1 39	.....
Pittsburgh Fives	69 00	.....
Connellsville 6's	80 00	.....
Exchange Insurance Co	50 00	.....
Connellsville Railroad, non interest	9 00	.....
Connellsville do interest	11 00	15 00
Pittsburgh and Steubenville R. R.	.....	5 00
Citizens' National Bank	80 00	.....
Iron City National	80 00	.....
Mechanics National	.....	81 00
Merchants' and Manufacs' National	83 50	.....
Acme Oil	9 00	.....
Eastern	38	.....
Columbia	.....	36 00
Cherry Run Central	.....	60
Cherry Run Pithole	.....	65
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	90	1 03
Central Basin	.....	90
Federal	75	.....
Merchants'	.....	25
McAfee	.....	60
McKinney	.....	75
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	1 20	.....
Ohio Valley	.....	1 00
Phillips	.....	80
Union Fabric	.....	30
Phœnix	.....	1 00
Titusville	.....	3 00
Monongahela Pioneer Oil Co	.....	35

REPORTS OF SALES.

500 Cherry Run & Pittsburgh 1 00
50 Murray 75

MONDAY, August 7—P. M.

—The steadiness of gold at the advanced figure it has attained within the last month, the general rise in the stock market, the cheapness of money, and the strong probability of an increase in the volume of our currency, all point to a rise in the price of marketable commodities. The fluctuations in the New York oil stock market have been considerable, but the general tendency of the prices of good stocks has been upward.

Gold to-day at 12:30 o'clock was 141; 5-20's, 103½; 10-40's, 96¾; 1881's, 103½; and certificates, 99¾.

At the Morning Board in New York, on Saturday, United States Oil Company sold for cash at 820 @ 95. Webster at 81 80. Excelsior at $1 70. In the afternoon it sold as high as $80 15 on the street.

We have seen a dispatch quoting prices at this morning's Boards in Philadelphia: United States, $20 50; Pithole Creek, $10 50; Webster, $1 90; Excelsior, $1 60. The operations of the afternoon's Board are quoted in a dispatch, received just after it closed, showing a still further decline in United States to $20 70, in Pithole Creek to 89 60 and in Webster at $1 85.

In our home oil stocks we have not heard of any important movements. Some sales of small lots are said to have been made on Saturday afternoon of Columbia, at $34 25 to $34 75. Our table above also notes sales of Cherry Run and Pittsburgh at $1 00, and Murray at 75c. Holders of Cherry Run and Pithole are firm at 65c, feeling perfectly satisfied with their investment, with both known success and prospects. Our City bank shares are sought for, but bidders do not seem to be able to draw out holders to meet them. No sales of these have transpired.

A lively inquiry has been made for a week past after Connellsville (Cavin and Lyon Farm Division) without, however, meeting a response from the holders to any considerable extent. Eighty is bid, which, considering that the coupon is just cut off, is quite an advance. The principal feature in the Philadelphia Oil Stock market to-day, is the decline in Maple Shade, which is quoted in a dispatch received at 1 o'clock, at $7 75—a fall of 87½c in two days. Contradicting rumors are about that the "Coquette Well," and the bears are in the ascendant.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, August 8, 1865. }

BUSINESS presented no new feature worthy of particular notice. The demand being limited, the sales were of a similar description. The receipts of produce are steadily on the increase, but not in sufficient quantities to have much effect on prices. All our rivers are in fine boating order, and there has been no very low water this season, at least up to this time. Many persons predict a long spell of low water in the fall; time only will determine. The advance in freights is more than other people. On the landing business appears to improve. The Yorktown came in from St. Louis with a big trip. The Emma Graham had a large trip of produce. She will return to the Muskingum this afternoon at 1 P. M. The Alex. Speer was detained yesterday; will leave to-day without fail. The Ontario is loading for St. Louis; she will have a full trip. The Kenton will load in turn for St. Louis. The Nora will begin to receive to-day for Cincinnati. The Allegheny is again rising. The boats at the landing are getting ready in case there should be sufficient water for them to navigate regularly. Freights in and out of city are abundant at good prices. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

HAY.—The market was not very active—buyers exhibiting no anxiety to operate at the present prices. On the other hand, holders are not disposed to submit to any further decline; therefore, they prefer holding. The supply on hand is ample for all purposes. The sales were generally in lots for immediate use. Prices ranged at various prices; 75 bbls do extra at $1 75@2 00 per bbl.

FEED.—The demand is steadily on the increase, with a fair demand for Corn Meal. Sales 50 bbls Brandywine at $2 25; 100 bush bran sales from store, 80c; shipstuffs, $1; middlings, $1 25@1 30 per cwt; sales of 4 tons at those prices.

FLOUR.—We met with a fair demand, but the export seems to have fallen off; sales 400 bbls, in lots, at $8.

BUTTER.—The market was inactive; buyers were not disposed to purchase to any extent; sales of 10 packages fresh roll, at 20@21c; sales of packed, at 18@19c.

POTATOES.—The receipts are increasing; sales of 25 bbls at $4@6 ⅌ bbl; 14 do $8.

PEACHES.—Prices have undergone no change; the receipts were large; prices vary from $2@4 50 ⅌ bush, according to condition.

EMMA GRAHAM.—South apples were offered at 6@8c ⅌ lb; peaches, 3c; buyers scarce.

CHEESE.—Was in good supply; former prices were well maintained, with sales of 25 bxs Hamburg at 17c; 25 do Western Reserve, at 1; 20 bxs Goshen at 18c.

LARD.—The late advance was sustained and further sales of 10 tierces at 21c.

ASHES.—Were in good demand, for home purposes. Sales 4 tons Pearls at 9½c.

GRAIN.—The market for most descriptions has exhibited considerable firmness, with a fair inquiry for wheat. The late advance was not maintained. Sales were made at lower prices. Sales 1,200 bushels choice Ohio at $1 48@1 51; 400 bushels Illinois prime, $1 48. Corn was inquired for; sales 500 bushels from store, at 86c for car; shelled held at 80c. Sales 200 bushels Oats steady. Sales 180 bushels on wharf at 58c. Sales 200 bushels Rye at 90c. Sales 100 bush at 75c. Barley—sales 1 car prime quality at $1 20@1 25. Rye dull, nothing doing.

BACON.—Sales New Layer at $7 50 per box; do. M. R. same figures.

PRUNES—Sales Turkish—20@22c ⅌ lb.

CURRANTS—Sales, English—20c.

ORANGES—Repacked, held $14@18 ⅌ box.

LEMONS—Small sales, $12@16 ⅌ box.

SPICES—The trade remains inactive with small sales. Flax, $1 90@2. Nothing doing in Clover or Timothy.

JERSEY SWEET Potatoes, sold at $8 50@9 ⅌ bbl.

BACON—The market was not very active, although several sales were reported. The present high prices have cut off a large num ber of co sumers, whose financial departments are not in a condition to invest at the present prices. We note sales as follows: Shoulders, ⅌ lb 17@17¾, a decline—300 lb rioted sides, 18½@18¾—5000 lb plain hams, 21c., a decline—Sugar cured hams, 23@24c. Canvassed hams, 25c. Prices were: Shoulders, 18c—Sides, 18½@19—P. Hams, 24c. S. C. Hams 30c.

LARD OIL.—The market remains firm, with a fair demand. Sales 25 bbls No. 1 at $2 65; 15 bbls No. 2 do, $1 75—a decline in No. 2 of 12½c ⅌ gallon.

LARD.—Steady—sales of 10 bbls at 21c.

CLOCKETTES.—The market remains firm, with a fair demand for home purposes. The sales were regular, but not large; buyers are inclined to purchase sparingly just now. As the figures were unchanged, we omit them.

WHISKEY.—Holders were firm; we note sales 10 bbls at $2 30@2 32½ ⅌ gallon.

RICE.—Sales 6 tierces Rangoon at 12@12¼c.

SALT.—Sales 100 bbls at $2 30 ⅌ bbl.

New York Iron Market.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Iron—The market for both Scotch and American Pig continues active and buoyant, and prices have further advanced, the demand being partly speculative and in anticipation of the wants of the coming season. The stock of Scotch is reduced to 4,000 tons, and there is none expected. The advance rates for American are paid rather reluctantly by consumers but other holders are unwilling to sell for the parcels offered. The sales of Scotch are 440 tons Eglington at $42; 900 do Gengarnock, $42@43; 900 do Gartsherrie at $43. The sales of American for the week and future delivery reach 2,500 tons, No. 1 and No. Extra at $48, 300 with sales in small lots at $41; 600 do No. 2 Extra at $45; 500 do No. 2, $36@36 50; 200 do Forge, in Philadelphia, $38; small lots Foundry, here, $35; Nos. 2 and 3 are in good supply and inactive. Scrap has also attracted attention, and prices are higher. 100 tons No. 1 Wrought sold at $36@40; and 125 do at $45, below which none can now be had. Rails are firmer and higher. 1,000 tons English sold at $68, and 500 American $6 62½ at Works. There has also been some movement in Bar —200 tons English Refined sold at $94, currency, and 100 tons best Betslam, on private terms. American Bar in lots, from Manufacturers hands brings $9, cash. From store there is more inquiry, and the market is very firm at the advance noticed a week since, with an upward tendency.

Nails—Cut are scarce, and can be obtained in small lots, by regular customers, at 5½c; but outsiders, and any one wishing any considerable parcels, have to pay 6c, the market is very strong, and some holders are refusing to sell anything under 6c, cash. Clinch, 6¼@6½c; Forge Horse, 30 for 8d; Copper, 60; Yellow Metal, 35, and Zinc, 20, cash.

Boston Iron Market.

August 5.—The stocks of foreign pig are much reduced, and the market is very firm. With more than one half of the year's smelting furnaces blown out, coal tending up, American makers have agreed to advance their prices, but we have no rise in the Eastern market to report as yet.

We note small sales of Scotch No 1 Gartsherrie and other brands, at $44@45; American No. 1 is selling at $46@47 per ton—cash. Charcoal pig is in good demand for special manufacturing purposes, at $60@65 per ton, cash. English bar is dull and unchanged. Sales of lots from store at $90@95 per ton, cash, and same. Rod and rails are in demand, with small sales in New York at about $66@67, gold price. American nails have been sold to the trade, currency, with a large demand from the South. English nails are firm at 6½@6¾c, and Russia do at 22@22c per pound, cash. Nails are in better demand at 5c per pound, cash, for assorted sizes.—*Bulletin.*

Philadelphia Iron Market.

August 5.—Iron—The market for Pig Metal has been exciting considerable attention, and prices have put up. The sales reach 3,000 tons Anthracite at $36@38 ⅌ ton, No. 1, and $32@34 for No. 2, including 1,200 tons No. 1, delivered at Phillips' mill, and particular terms and some white Mottled at $28.

Scotch pig is small way only at $45 ⅌ ton.

Blooms are higher. Sales of 300 tons Charcoal at $110.

Manufactured Iron—There is a fair inquiry for all descriptions, and prices are firm. In American Steel very little doing. Sales of 1,700 tons Street Rails, at $80; E. H. Bars at $80@85, and Common Bars at $75. Sales also H. Juns Muck Bars at $75 50, and 500 tons heavy Railroad Bars at $85, delivered here.

Nails are unchanged.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, August 8, 1865. }

Business in the Oil way remains inactive; dealers manifested no disposition to operate to any extent. There was a number of inquiries; the sales, however, were unusually light for this market. The Allegheny river is still low by. Dispatches from Oil City report twenty-eight inches water at that point. This is not sufficient for steamers to do freighting on. Several boats are at the landing waiting a further rise. The supply of oil on the market at present is not large, the sales being restricted to small lots. Whenever buyers are very particular in reference to the gravity, it may be set down as a sure indication that they are not very anxious to invest. This being the situation of affairs yesterday, the reader can draw his own inference. The current rates yesterday were 39@39½c, as per gravity, packages returned, 25@26c, including barrels. Bulk Oil seemed to be neglected; we hear of no sales. Tar was dull, prices nominal, the last sales reported being at $7@7 25 ⅌ bbl.

REFINED OILS—Were not much fancied; no anxiety was manifested in regard to transactions; dealers were inclined to hold off and see what the Eastern dealers were inclined to do. Our latest from the east reports the following as the current prices, viz: on Cherry Run $4 75@5 00 ⅌ bbl; Eckert Farm, $5 00; on Creek, $4 75@5 00; at Mouth, $5 75@6 00; on Story Farm, $5 00; Pithole, $2 50@3 00 ⅌ bbl.

CRUDE OIL.—Market stagnant. Sales of 150 bbls 29½ bbls returned; 110, 250 and 151 bbls, all at 20½c, without packages; 500 bbls bulk, private terms; 200 bbls free on board, at 25½c; sales of 75 bbls Amber oil at 24c, bbls returned.

REFINED OIL dull, and buyers seem to have absented themselves. They were not on hand. Prices nominal; bonded 44c; free, 64c—free on board.

TURPENTINE—Sales of 100 bbls free at 42c—free on cars.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Fisher Bro	892	Wooldridge	130
J Bell	41	J. Barker	32
H. McElvey	25	Hukill & Winkler	126
W. B. Horner	80	R. Danver	27
North American Oil Co, landed at works			6,201

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

North American, 188 refined, Phila.		
J Curtis & Co, 200	do	do
Dilworth & Ewing, 110 benzole, Phila.		
Standard Oil Co, 387 refined, Phila.		
Guthrie, Jones & Co, 71 bbls refined, Boston.		

Boston Petroleum Market.

August 5.—The market for Petroleum is rather quiet, though there is a little better inquiry from the home trade. The supply of daylight brands seems to sensibly diminish, the wants of consumers are steadily increasing, and dealers begin to realize the necessity of coming into the market for some considerable supplies. They held off well for prices to decline. But these continue without material change. Crude is in fair request, but anything for refined oil. The steadiness of the market during the dull period, which may now be supposed to be nearly at an end, precludes the idea of lower rates at the present or future stages of the season, and early buyers will probably fare the best.

The export movement is still much embarrassed by the limitation of orders. There are understood to be a large quantity of these in the hands of shippers, but limited at such low rates that all are unwilling to operate for them. In the meantime, the trans-Atlantic markets are quite bare, and the wants of consumers very pressing. These will soon be supplied, and the only alternative of the trade is to come up to the mark and get the orders at the current prices, as they will be obliged to do sooner or later.

Both crude and refined oil is now in fair supply in the Atlantic cities. There are a few lots to be had for sale, and an active trade, for a week or two, would be expected on most merchants to fall back upon the interior markets. Refined is selling to consumers to a moderate business in the way of filling orders, but have not been able to get full supplies. Prices continue about as fast as received, without any large accumulation; and Naphtas, especially the finer grades are very firmly held.

We quote crude oil in fair supply and quiet at 35@36c; refined in bond, in moderate demand at 56@56½c; packages extra, and duty paid, in fair request for export demand at 70@75c for Western and Boston, including Kerosene. Naptha is scarce and wanted at 90@95c ⅌ gallon, as to gravity. Residuum is nominal at $10 75@11 ⅌ bbl.—*Bulletin.*

Grain Movement Through Buffalo.

The Eastward movement of flour and grain through Buffalo from the West, from January 1 to August 1, 1865, as compared with the same period in 1864, shows a decrease of 240,719 bbls of flour, and 3,000,538 bush of grain.

The following will show the imports of flour and grain into Buffalo by lake and Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad, for the month of July and since January 1, 1865, as compared with preceding years:

FOR THE MONTH OF JULY.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.	Oats, bush.
1865	183,988	1,300,073	6,220,011		
1864	242,858	1,911,734	3,780,473		
1863	216,757	8,380,442	9,024,077		
1862	287,541	5,632,755	10,078,145		
1861	276,503	1,075,000	7,011,679		

FROM JANUARY 1 TO AUGUST 1.

1865	818,572	15,700,250	19,867,930
1864	1,059,291	18,700,671	21,067,825
1863	1,156,070	28,080,685	42,569,000
1862	1,254,788	22,291,324	25,893,311
1861	1,020,856	17,477,113	20,776,181

Commercial Advertiser.

Eastern Hop Crop.

Hops are but little sought after and sell only in a small way at 35@40c for fair to prime. Eastern and Western, but some holders are asking an advance.

The reports from the country in reference to the growing crop of hops are favorable. In three or four localities where the vine presents anything like a favorable appearance, while in many sections the crop is literally a failure. The belief is expressed that the yield will be much below an average, and the greatest fears will be of inferior quality in the growing districts from the effects of the rains. The Utica Herald-Journal says: "The prevalence of the lice upon the hop vine, which has done so much damage in Hop district of New York, and in some yards it is evidently doing considerable injury; in others it may not seriously affect the crop. Still, on the whole, we should look for a fair crop. The appearance of the vine will be watched very closely, and with apprehension, during the next two weeks, as some of the growers are fearing the blight or mildew.

New Orleans Market.

July 29.—Sugar and Molasses—The market is bare of supplies, and prices are nominally unchanged. There has been some demand during the past week, on speculation and for shipment to the West, at about previous rates, but the transactions are of small amount. Sales 200 hhds Louisiana sugar in small or retail lots, at for low common; 10½c for common; 11½c for fair; 12½c for good fair; 13½c for prime; 14½c for choice; 15c for yellow clarified, and 16c hhds Cuba at 16½c for fair and good fair; 17c for fully fair and 18c for prime. Molasses in good demand and retailing at 86c ⅌ gallon. The imports during the week comprise: 1,200 hhds sugar and 700 bbls molasses. Arrivals since 20th inst. 16 hhds and 67 bbls sugar. No molasses.

Cotton Receipts at New orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—The receipts of the staple are coming in liberally, and the total receipts for the commercial week closing last evening embrace 20,561 bales.

New Cotton bolls are now plentifully shown about in commercial circles of the city. Those which have been preserved to the present time are of large size, and promise flattering promise of the growing crop. Everywhere the crop is reported in a most promising condition, destructive insects have yet made their appearance among it. The rust is said to have slightly touched it in Western Tennessee, but this is for it has been confined to small districts.

The Cotton Worm in Texas.

The Houston Telegraph says: We regret to learn that the cotton worm has made its appearance on some of the Brazos plantations.

We do not learn that the destructive insect has made its appearance elsewhere either in Texas or on this side of the river. We have reason to hope that it is confined to the Brazos bottoms.

New York Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, August 7.

STOCKS.

The Stock market continues dull and weaker. The high rate of interest and the absence of demand from outside the public, operate against speculation for advance, and embarrass the bulls. The Erie clique, it is reported, sold out on Saturday, and to-day they have been borrowers of stock, and it is surmised that a bear movement will now be engineered by late bulls. At the Board 2,100 shares sold at a decline of 2¾ cent from Saturday's closing rates. Boards of Trade and Railroad was steady, but generally dull. There was considerable effort to break Erie and Pittsburgh, but was unsuccessful. At the evening session the market was rather stronger than in the morning. The decline in London quotations for 5-20's has had no effect upon the price here. Orders to buy have been received by the last steamer, and some small purchases have been made to fill them. Generally, no reductions that the orders are known. Miscellaneous list dull. Railroad bonds and State stocks quiet and steady.

Nothing of importance in

GOLD

Market since last week. The supply of Money at 7 ⅌ cent. is ample for the wants of brokers, and there is no stringency.

PETROLEUM STOCKS

Were generally steady this morning. Buchanan Farm is higher; the company has struck a well flowing one hundred and twenty feet above the Sucker. Brokers were taken out. Sales were made at the following rates: Buchanan Farm, 30; Webster, 90; Cherry Run, 75; Everhart, 87; Phillips, 86; Excelsior, 1 60; Oceanic, 81 50; Atlantic, 2 00; Pithole Creek, $10 25.

PETROLEUM.

Market flat, with little or no business doing. Quotations are unsound at 32½c for Crude, and 50@53c for Refined on board: Free 68@70c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Gold—Dull, but firm and lower. The operations for gold in London has checked the upward tendency of Saturday, and the premium is 1 per cent higher. Also a considerable amount of specie is sent South to purchase produce.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Money quiet and steady, at 6@7 per cent. for call loans, and chiefly at the latter rate. Sterling exchange is shade firmer at 108½ for 60 days. Gold for first class bills. American gold is a trifle higher, opening at 34, advancing to 34⅛, and closing to 34 bid and closing at 34⅛. Government stocks, a shade easier.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, $219,092,792; decrease, $1,276,579; specie, $9,406,580; increase, $672,670; circulation, $7,656,510; increase, $6,709,160; Deposits, $178,247,674; decrease, $8,851,997; legal tender, $4,356,973; decrease, $3,261,880.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Stocks firm. U. S. 6's, 81; coupons, 106¾; do 5-20 coupons, 106; do new issues, 104; U. S. 7-30's, 99 87-100@99 97; Treasury Notes, 7-30 second series, 99⅝; do third series, 99⅝; Missouri 6's, 72; Cumberland preferred, 92½; Brunswick & City, 15; Canton, 39½; Erie, 74½; Eastern Division, 81½; Hudson, 112; Reading, 100¾; U. S. and N. J., 65¾; Illinois Central, 125; Northwestern, 27¾; do preferred, 62¾; Ft. Wayne, 97¾; C. and A., 109.

EVENING BOARD.

Gallagher's Exchange—Erie, 81½; Reading, 100¾; Pittsburgh, 75; Northwestern, 27¾; preferred, 61. Market dull, but firm—no sales. Gold quotations, 143⅝.

Price of Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Prices of Mining Stocks bid in Boston to-day—Central Coal, 8; Franklin, 33; Hancock, 6¾; Isle Royale, 7¾; Minnesota, 7; Quincy.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Petroleum quiet at 32½@33c for Crude and 52@53c for refined in bond; refined free, dull and nominal.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 7.—Receipts—2,700 bbls flour, 22,000 bushels wheat, 10,000 bushels corn, and 11,000 bushels oats. Shipments—4,000 bbls flour, 5,000 bushels wheat, 5,000 bushels corn, and 12,000 bus oats. Freights—Dull at 5½c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines—Firm at 82 @ 82½c. Provisions steady. Flour unchanged. Wheat—No. 1 dull and unchanged. Corn—Dull and lower at 91 @ 91½c for No. 1 and $1 07@1 08 for No. 2. Oats firm, and 1½c higher at 53½@54c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, August 7.—Flour—5@10 lower on some grades; $7 50@9 00 for No. Spring; Red Winter, $8; Double ex., $8 50@9. Wheat—Quiet and a shade easier; No. 1 Milwaukee held at $1 40; and 1,000 bus ordinary White Canadian at $1 42½. Corn—Scarce, firm and quiet; Coal held at 90c for Ohio. Canal freights unchanged—Flour at 19@25c; wheat, 10c; corn, 8½c to New York.

RIVER PACKETS.

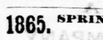
PITTSBURGH ADVERTISEMENTS.

1865. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1865.

MONONGAHELA RIVER

STEAM PACKET COMP'Y

Will run three daily side-wheel steamers between Pittsburgh, Monongahela City, Brownsville, Rice's Landing, Greensboro, Geneva, and the Dunkard Oil Regions. This line is composed of the following steamers:



FAYETTE.....CAPT. S. C. SPEERS.
TELEGRAPH.....CAPT. D. BUGHER.
FRANKLIN.....CAPT. Z. W. CARMAC.
GALLATIN.....CAPT. A. S. CARLILE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Owing to necessary repairs, the Noon Packet will be suspended until further notice. The Greensboro and Oil Region Packet will leave Pittsburgh daily, at 8 A. M.

These packets will leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 6 P. M., except Sunday, when the departure will be at 8 o'clock, A. M.

The through packet for the Oil Regions will leave Pittsburgh daily at 12 M.; Brownsville daily at 9 P. M. Returning—Leaves Brownsville for Pittsburgh daily at 7 A. M., 2 P. M., and 5 P. M.

Leaves Greensboro and Geneva at 8 o'clock; Rice's Landing at 11 o'clock.

Leaves Monongahela City at 5 o'clock.

The line is composed of first-class side-wheel steamers, built expressly for the trade. They will be commanded by officers of long experience, who will pay particular attention to the wants and comfort of passengers. The boats will leave promptly at the hour advertised.

No Freights Received After 5 P. M.

For further particulars, inquire of
JAMES McDONALD, Agent,
At the Wharf-Boat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
L. COLVIN, Agent,
Brownsville, Penna.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Ohio and Mississippi Transportation Co.

'PEOPLE'S LINE,'

DAILY BETWEEN

CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS,

ST. NICHOLAS, : : MEEKIN, Master.
ST. CHARLES, : : WATTS, Master.

Will leave Cincinnati from line wharf boat, foot of Broad